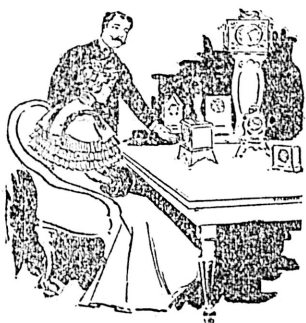


20th Century Timepieces



Too Many Clocks

Have their main recommendation in their faces and their outer shells. We believe in attractive exteriors, but we have greater faith in the recommendation that a good timekeeper will give us.

Our Clocks Are Ornaments

In every sense of the word, and we guarantee them to be

Good Timekeepers

The prices are agreeable to your purse.

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FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS AT HOME AND ABROAD

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION AND PARIS EXHIBITION

The Flour Manufactured by the HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Has received the Grand Prize at the Paris Exposition and the Highest Awards at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

All the Flour made by the Company is from Specially Selected Wheat.



Cash! Cash!

We are demonstrating every week the advantage of paying cash for your groceries. We have pegged away at prices until we have brought them down to something remarkably low. Just see how far a dollar goes in our store. Our patrons for this week will receive the benefit of special bargains in FLOUR.

Snow Flake, per sack \$1.00
Three Star, per sack \$1.05
Haugerlin, per sack \$1.20
Whole Wheat (40-lb. sack) \$1.25

CASH DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., GROCERS

WALL PAPER SALE!

Balance of last year's papers are selling at TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR FORTY TRADING STAMPS on the Dollar. This is an opportunity to buy good papers at exceptionally low prices, for we MUST clear out all old stock to make room for new goods, of which we have an immense stock, all at low prices.

J. W. MELLOR, 76 and 78 FORT STREET, Above Douglas Street.

SHIRTS, CLOTHING OVERALLS, Etc.

MANUFACTURED BY J. PIERCY & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. - VICTORIA, B.C. ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY AND GET BETTER VALUE.

T. EARLE

Wholesale Grocer

Dealer in Fine Teas; Manufacturer of Pure Coffee and Spices. Wholesale Agent and Distributor in B. C. for Lipton's Ceylon Teas.

Early Rose

Seed potatoes, from carefully selected stock, also a good Burbank. THE SYLVESTER FEED CO., LD. City Market.

CARPETS CLEANED.

By our process we remove all dust and spots, restore the color and save the carpets the wear and tear of heating. We take carpets up and clean and relay them at reasonable rates. SANITARY FEATHER WORKS, 119 Fort St., cor. Blanchard. Phone 302.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n Lager Beer

Made From Pure Malt. The Highest Priced Beer in The United States.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agts.

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Reserve Funds, \$5,258,350.00.

Prompt Payments. Liberal Settlements.

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ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hickman Tye Hardware Co.

Importers of Limited

IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE FITTINGS.

Cutlery, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers and Garden Hose

MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone 59

P. O. Drawer 613

The Inaugural Ball

At the inaugural ball given by President McKinley on the 4th

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry

was the only champagne used, thus proving that no ball or public function is complete without the G. H. Mumm's.

Pither & Leiser, Agts. for B. C.

Save Money

By insuring in the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company at Equitable Rates. The only independent company in Victoria.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW General Agent

For Sale Several cottages and small houses, cheap.

OFFICE, 15 TROUNCE AVENUE

VICTORIA TRANSFER COMPANY, LIMITED. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.

Livery & Hack Stables

19, 21, 23 Broughton St., foot of Broad Hacks, Baggage Waggon, Trucks and Busses Supplied at any hour of the day or night.

TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Trout Fishing

The season opens on Saturday. We have everything in fishing tackle.

Inspect our stock at

FOX'S, 73 Govt St

Mining Shares

Now is the Time to Buy

CARIBOO MCKINNEY. RAMBLER CARIBOO. IRON MASK. Y.M.I.R. CARIBOO HYDRAULIC. NORTH STAR. SULLIVAN.

For quotations on all B. C. Mining Stocks call at our office.

A. W. MORE & CO. Ltd.

86 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

UNEQUALLED FOR BREAKFAST

TRADE MARK

B&K REGISTERED

ROLLED OATS

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd

Andrew Usher & Co.'s Celebrated Scotch Whiskies.

Olympia Beer

The Best Imported Lager

Victoria Agent:

W. A. WARD, BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

Attacks By Boers

Supply Train Wrecked North of Vlaklaagte by Commandant Buys.

Overpower Escort and Carry Away Several Wagon Loads of Provisions.

German Papers Say Offers to Botha Were Not Liberal Enough.

Standerton, Transvaal, March 22.—Four hundred Boers, under the Boer commandant, Buys, have wrecked a supply train north of Vlaklaagte. They overpowered the escort and carried off several wagon loads of provisions.

A convoy destined to join Gen. French's column has been attacked between Blood river and Scheepers's Nek, Transvaal Colony. The British had one man killed and three wounded. The bridge at Blood river was burned.

Berlin, March 23.—Severe press comment continues on the subject of the Kitchener-Boer negotiations as revealed by the documents submitted to the British parliament. The opinion is unanimously expressed that Mr. Chamberlain missed a good opportunity for restoring peace, his terms rendering it improbable for the Boers to accept them. The Tagblatt says Great Britain is still insufficiently impressed with the difficulty of the South African situation, otherwise she would make propositions acceptable to the Boers. "But," the paper adds, "that will come later."

CROW'S NEST SOUTHERN.

C. P. R. President Says Objections Not Yet Withdrawn.

Montreal, March 23.—(Special)—President Shugart of the C. P. R. in an interview this morning said that the various statements made in regard to the terms of the agreement by which the C. P. R. consents to withdraw its opposition to the application of the Great Northern railway for a charter for a line to tap the Crow's Nest coal fields, are incorrect. He admits that negotiations have been in progress to that end, but have not been completed up to the present time.

HYDRAULIC MACHINERY.

Canadian Firms Are Getting Their Share of the Business.

Vancouver, March 23.—(Special)—A Seattle company has ordered \$3,900 worth of hydraulic machinery from the Davies & Co. works here, for delivery in April, after securing quotations from all the United States iron works west of New Jersey. They say that the difference in duty enables the British Columbia firm to quote better prices for the same work than American firms. The Davies Co. report numerous large orders for mining machinery throughout the province, indicating a great activity in mining during the coming summer.

Lumber vessels are reported offering more freely, with slighter reductions, than is reported here that the provincial government have assured the mill-owner delegates that they will shortly announce officially that a tonnage bonus will be given to shipbuilding in the province.

The ship Admiral Tregothoff has loaded 25,000 feet of lumber at the Moodyville mills, and will sail on Monday.

The ship Passport arrived this morning and will load lumber at the Barnett mills.

The ship Largo Law has been chartered to load lumber at \$25. 6d. The State Lake Power Company and the City Council are gradually arriving at an agreement by which this company will be allowed to generate power at State Lake falls and bring it into Vancouver and New Westminster for commercial use. The council asked the company to make the following concessions: To deposit in a chartered bank the sum of \$25,000 to the joint credit of the city and the company as an evidence of bona fides; that the franchise for incandescent and other lighting expire in February, 1918; that the company agree to supply power for public lighting at any time at a maximum rate to be agreed upon. The company agreed to these alterations in the original proposition made by them, and it is likely the entire agreement will be finally passed upon, clause by clause, on Monday night.

MRS HOGGAN DEAD.

She Was One of the Pioneer Settlers on Gabriola.

Nanaimo, March 23.—Mrs. Alexander Hoggan, of Gabriola Island, who was seized with paralysis in Commercial street on Thursday afternoon, died this morning at her home. She was widely known all over this part of the Island, having lived on Gabriola twenty-six years. She was a native of Sydney, Cape Breton, and aged 60. She leaves a husband and five daughters. Mrs. John Holmes, Mrs. John Cox, Douglas Island; Mrs. Robert Ledingham, Victoria; Mrs. James Deeming and Miss Christine Hoggan; and three sons, William, Robert and David.

Tenders for the purchase of the Windsor hotel are called for by E. M. Yarrow until six o'clock on Monday night, under power of sale in chattel mortgage. Lady Smith is to have an iron foundry, operated by a Victoria firm. Work begins at once.

CITY IS WILLING.

Vancouver Accepts Carnegie's Offer of Library.

Vancouver, March 23.—(Special)—A new counterfeit \$2 note is in circulation. It is a bungling forgery. Carnegie's offer to build a \$50,000 library here has been accepted by the finance committee of the city council.

FOOLISH MISTAKE.

United States Scenery Placed on New Canadian Notes.

Ottawa, March 23.—(Special)—At the finance department it is admitted a mistake was made in giving a vignette of the United States \$50 note instead of the Canadian \$50 on the new \$4 bills. Much ridicule is being poured on the government for the blunder. Lady Smith has been made a customs port.

NO ONE ACCEPTS.

Winnipeg's Mayor Not Likely to Lose His Seat.

Winnipeg, March 23.—(Special)—So far no one has accepted Mayor Arbutnot's challenge to test the public feeling on the Railway Act by contesting the Winnipeg mayoralty. Premier Roblin says he has no time to run.

Most of the Doukhobors who were induced to go to California and take up land have now returned to Manitoba. This afternoon's N. P. R. train brought in about 25.

Criticises

The Emperor

German Press Resents His Remarks in Reply to Congratulations.

Unusual Precautions Are Taken to Protect the Kaiser and Empress.

Berlin, March 23.—The reply of Emperor William to the Prussian diet's congratulations yesterday, in which His Majesty (ignoring the officially established facts that Weiland, the man who threw a piece of iron at the Emperor at Bremen, striking him on the cheek, is a life-long epileptic, and for years was an inmate of an asylum, and on the day of the attempt was under medical treatment for fits) threw harsh blame upon the nation for conditions breeding such attempts, is the sensation of the day. Everybody is discussing the matter. The Vossische Zeitung sharply criticizes President von Kroecher of the lower house of the diet for drawing a parallel when addressing the Emperor, between Noblin's and Hoedel's murderous attempts and the deed of an undoubted madman, pointing out the enormous difference between the cases as shown by the court's evidence.

The Lokal Anzeiger points out that the character which every political difference and criticism assumes in Germany to-day has much to do with the attitude of partisanship shown. The Tagblatt takes Emperor William smartly to task for thus generalizing his deprecatory remarks about his own nation, and disputes His Majesty's right to do so. The paper asks how the Emperor justifies his reproaches, which, generally speaking, are not warranted. It intimates that His Majesty is systematically and wrongly informed by those surrounding him, and adds: "Assuming that the Emperor's criticism is true, is it not also the government's and the Emperor's own fault if the authority of the crown has suffered greatly since his grandfather's death?"

A lively debate followed President von Kroecher's declaration in the diet, Herr Richter contending that such admittedly unauthentic statements of the Emperor's words, spoken without the presence of a responsible minister, were unconstitutional and had never happened before during the past thirty years. When Herr Richter began sharply criticizing the Emperor's words, President von Kroecher called him to order. Herr Richter said this proved the truth of his contentions.

To-night's papers are full of references to Emperor William's remarks. The correspondent of the Associated Press is reliably informed that yesterday's unusual precautions, when the imperial couple visited the museum of Emperor William I., including the strictest shutting out of the public from the whole Charlottenberg castle and park an hour before Emperor William's arrival, form part of a regular programme mapped out for all public occasions by the police and approved by His Majesty.

UNCLE SAMUEL'S CLOTHES.

Isaac and Louis Goldstein Make Money Out of Contracts.

Philadelphia, March 23.—Isaac and Louis Goldstein were arrested this evening, charged with stealing goods from the United States government valued at nearly \$60,000. They have been engaged in contracting for government work at Schuylkill arsenal here for over three years, during which time they are charged with having appropriated material for uniforms and selling the same.

SERIOUS BLOW

Does Great Damage in Pensacola Harbor.

Pensacola, Fla., March 23.—A severe blow from the southeast to-day did considerable damage to shipping in this harbor. One sailor is thought to have been drowned. The Russian bark Lillo and the Russian ship Roche collided and both were damaged. The schooner Irene was beached. The Italian bark Adele was damaged by the parting of her anchor chains. Lloyd Vard, a sailor, disappeared during the storm and is thought to have been blown overboard. Near St. Andrew's the fishing smack Maude Miller was wrecked. It is not known if the crew was rescued.

Faithless Russians

Return to the Disputed Territory and Plant Their Flags Upon It.

Their Action Has Made Another Unfortunate Hitch in the Proceedings.

Count Walderssee's Intervention at Special Request of Emperor William.

London, March 24.—The Sunday Special's Tien Tsin correspondent says: "A new and unfortunate hitch has occurred in the Anglo-Russian dispute. After both parties had withdrawn, according to agreement, the Russians suddenly returned to the disputed spot and planted flags over all the territory. They afterwards again retired, leaving the flags flying."

The Bonn correspondent of the Sunday Special says: "The settlement of the siding dispute was the work of Count von Walderssee, who interfered at the special request of Emperor William, the latter considering that the maintenance of friendly relations between all the members of the international forces was clearly within the scope of Von Walderssee's duties as commander-in-chief."

LIBEL OF PREMIER.

Winnipeg Grand Jury Brings Bill Against Free Press.

Winnipeg, March 23.—(Special)—The grand jury to-day returned a true bill against the Free Press Company for defamatory libel of Premier Roblin.

CANADIAN MARKSMEN.

A Team Will Attend Rifle Meet in the United States.

Montreal, March 23.—(Special)—Some time ago the United States National Rifle Association of America sent an invitation to a team of Canadian rifle exponents to take part in an international rifle meet at Sengirith, N. J. It is announced that the invitation has been accepted, and a team of the ten best Canadian shots available will be sent. The team will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, of the Royal Scots, of Montreal.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

British and United States Match to Be Played in April.

New York, March 23.—Junus L. Cope, jr., secretary of the British Chess Club, London, has informed Secretary Chadwick of the Brooklyn Club, that the international cable chess match will be played on April 19 and 20, and that the Englishmen have asked Prof. Rice of this city to act as their representative during the contest. L. H. Hoffer has been requested by the United States management to act in a similar capacity at London. Baron Albert de Rothschild of Vienna will again be referee.

RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Western Members of Strathcona's Aid Coming West.

Winnipeg, March 23.—(Special)—The following members of Strathcona's Horse arrived in the city to-day: Troopers Shaw, W. Edwards and C. Peterson, of Cranbrook; M. Fernie, of Vancouver; J. C. Fisher, of Kamloops; Private Smith, Vancouver. Halifax, March 23.—(Special)—The steamer Lake Megantic which arrived here last night, brought a number of Strathcona's Horse who had been in England on furlough, among them being Trooper Bennett, of Cranbrook, B. C.

AGREE TO

ARBITRATION

Marseilles Strikers and Masters Have Agreed to Settle Troubles Peacefully

Marseilles, March 23.—The strike situation here took a more favorable turn this afternoon. At a meeting in the town hall, convoked by the mayor of Marseilles and held last night to consider the situation, a despatch was received from M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French premier, announcing that the masters had agreed to arbitration respecting what points of the dispute were open to negotiation. The representatives of the strikers were present at the meeting and accepted the proposed arbitration, provided it was approved by the general assembly of the strikers. The councilors then called on the prefect and begged him to withdraw or conceal the troops in the city. In view of the negotiations, the prefect consented to conceal the troops, the councilors promising to influence the strikers to cease further disorders.

At a fire this morning eleven persons were seriously injured, and one fireman is missing. The striking dock laborers have informed the mayor that the arbitration proposals have been accepted, and the assembly of engineers has authorized Mayor Flatsieres to act as intermediary between them and their employers.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin, etc. Cure by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

An Ideal Dental Box

Saves powder, time and patience. Indispensable in every household. Just the thing for keeping tooth powder in. Call and let us show them to you. 50 cents each.

Geo. Morrison & Co.,

The Leading Chemist, Phone 85, 55 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Negotiations Are Pending

Representatives of C. P. R. and Crow's Nest Co. Confirm Despatches.

Mr. Robert Jaffray Has Similar Advice—Mr. Brown's Statement.

The statements received in despatches from the East respecting the negotiations said to be in course between the C. P. R. Co. and the Crow's Nest Coal Co., looking to an amicable settlement of the matter in dispute between the two corporations over the application for a charter for the Crow's Nest Southern railway, has caused a good deal of speculation and discussion among various sections of the public, since the publication of the despatches. The presence of the representatives of the two corporations in the city has also given rise to the query if they could throw any light, confirmatory or otherwise, upon the point.

Mr. Robert Jaffray was approached by a representative of the Colonist last evening, and asked if he had any news or could add anything to what the public already knew. Mr. Jaffray said: "You may say that you called on me and that I gave you the statement, and my advice from the East are of similar tenor to the press despatches already published. We have not as yet received any material details of the negotiations now practically concluded."

Mr. Jaffray was of the opinion that the negotiations were practically concluded, and that an amicable arrangement would be carried out. The gentleman had just returned from a trip over the line of the E. & N. railway to Nanaimo, in company with Mr. G. G. S. Lindsay.

"I am not a practical man," said Mr. Jaffray, in answer to a question as to what he thought of the mines as compared with those of his own company at Fernie. "I went simply as a sight-seer, and we were well pleased with all we saw. We were handsomely treated at Nanaimo by the officials of the mines."

"We only saw Ladysmith as we passed," continued the gentleman, "but we thought the development of the place was most remarkable for such a brief period as that which has elapsed since it started."

MR. BROWN ALSO CONFIRMS. Mr. George McL. Brown, executive agent of the C. P. R. Co., was also approached for a confirmation or otherwise of the statements made in the despatches respecting the negotiations. "I am able to tell you," said Mr. Brown, "that advice I have received state that negotiations respecting the matter are under way in the East. It is altogether premature, however, to say that the agreement is concluded. I wish you would say that as soon as the future of the smelting industry of British Columbia is properly safeguarded, all our opposition ceases at once."

THE QUEEN.

She Reached Copenhagen Accompanied by Her Father.

Copenhagen, March 23.—Queen Alexandra arrived here to-day, accompanied from Roskilde by her father, King Christian, and her sister, the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia.

STEEL MAKERS.

Taking Steps to Meet Competition of United States Trust.

Edinburgh, March 23.—The Scottish and North of England steel makers are negotiating with the object of sustaining the present prices with a view of competition with the United States steel trust. The Scottish steel makers claim to have full orders.

MINERS' MEETING.

Ten Per Cent. Demand Is Laid Over for a Time.

Nanaimo, March 23.—(Special)—The miners' meeting to-day, which was for two weeks the consideration of the report on the refusal of 10 per cent. advance by the New Vancouver Coal Co. It was resolved to donate \$500 to the Alexandra miners and a levy of two per cent. is to be collected monthly for their further support.

STEEL COMBINE.

It Will Commence Business on First of April.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 23.—The United States Steel Corporation, the greatest combination of interests in the world, will, from present indications, be doing business on April 1, and the Pittsburgh district and the leading iron and steel centres of the country, over 5,000 employees in the mills and blast furnaces will have new employers. It is not the intention of the new corporation at present to make any changes in the management of the constituent companies, but it is likely that new systems of operation will be introduced.

ASHCROFT MURDER.

Investigating the Reported Killing of a Chinaman.

Ashcroft, March 23.—A rumor has been in circulation for some days of the murder of a Chinaman in Ashcroft. This morning Mr. E. A. Jones, barrister, of New Westminster, arrived in town as counsel for two Chinese, who proceeded to look up the reported murder. It is now stated that about four weeks ago Lee Hung was struck with a stone, and while unconscious was robbed, his throat cut, and thrown into the Thompson river. The body has not been recovered. Constable Burr arrested five Chinamen to-day, and the police of Vancouver are searching for another one of the gang. The five in jail will have an examination on Monday.

Ask for Martell's Three Star

J. B. A. A. gymnasium all the week. The game will be played under American rules, and this will be the last chance Victorians have of seeing the J. B. A. A. boys play basketball for several of their players, who have been playing for four years, intend to retire.

SPORTING NOTES.

Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo have already organized their lacrosse teams for the coming season. Why is Victoria not in line? Several old players think that it is time for a committee called the boys together to organize for the season. There are several new players in the city; one is from Calgary, and Victoria should be able to put a strong team in the field this year. Nanaimo is determined to enter the senior league; there are five eastern players in the Coal City, and the boys expect to have a strong team.

NOT UNPARLIAMENTARY.

Member in Debate Has a Right to Brand an Untruth.

London, March 23.—The House of Commons had quite a lively five minutes' debate today during the debate on the navy estimates, caused by Mr. Balfour, the government leader, closing the discussion. Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, in protesting, made an assertion which Sir J. Fortescue Flanagan, Unionist, flatly contradicted. The Irish Nationalists shouted protestations, and called for the police. Amidst much disorder, Mr. William Redmond, Nationalist, questioned the right of a member to flatly contradict another. The presiding officer held that the denial might have been couched in more polite terms, but that it was not unparliamentary to say things were untrue.

ARKANSAS LYNCHING.

Murderer Taken From Jail and Hanged By Mob.

Little Rock, Ark., March 23.—A special from Pechonath says that George Lewis, who the day before yesterday shot and killed Town Marshal John Norris while Norris was performing his official duty, was taken from jail by a mob of 250 men last night and hanged. The coroner's jury held Lewis guilty for murder, but owing to the feeling of the mob against him, they postponed until next week. The members of the mob were masked.

RIO WRECK.

Inspectors Place the Blame for the Vessel's Loss.

San Francisco, March 23.—Capt. O. F. Bolles and J. K. Bulger, United States inspectors of hulls and boilers, have handed down their decision on the responsibility for the wreck of the City of Rio de Janeiro on February 22 at the entrance of the Golden Gate.

Their decision places the blame upon the late Capt. Ward and Pilot Jordan. The pilot, being a state officer, the United States inspectors have no power to punish him.

The inspectors blame the chief engineer for inattention to his duties, and revoke his license as chief engineer. He had ten white men in charge, consisting of three engineers, three water tenders, three others and one storekeeper, and the inspectors are of the opinion that if Chief Engineer Nordly had called his force on deck to man the boats many more lives would have been saved.

WILL ARBITRATE.

Haytians and Dominicans Will Settle Dispute Amicably.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 23.—Reliable information has been received here to the effect that the recent boundary dispute between Hayti and Santo Domingo, which was reported to have threatened hostilities, was suspended on condition that the matter is submitted to arbitration. The dispute arose from an attempt to divert the course of a river marking the boundary between the two countries.

SHE REFUSED HIM.

And the Late Italian Attacked Four People With a Hatchet.

Natick, R. I., March 23.—An Italian male operative, Giovanni Laurier, was arrested at his home here to-day, charged with assaulting and seriously injuring four persons. It is alleged that during the night he stole into the house of Enrico Mazarro, a young woman, who had rejected his matrimonial advances, and armed with a hatchet, crept upstairs to the room occupied by the young woman and two other Italian girls. An old man, Enrico Deponzo, going to their assistance, was felled with a hatchet, his skull being fractured. The Mazarro girl's skull was also fractured, and the other women were badly cut up. The two with fractured skulls are in a precarious condition.

SHOT A ROBBER.

Foiled Attempt to Break Into Young Cudahy's Prison.

Omaha, March 23.—W. R. Scherer, who recently moved into the Mohr Hill house in which young Edward Cudahy was held a prisoner awaiting the payment of \$25,000, early to-day shot and killed a man who was leading a party of five men who attempted to enter the house, supposedly for the purpose of committing robbery. The wounded man was picked up by his companions, who attempted to fire the house and then disappeared. The police have been unable to find any trace of them. There is no evidence to show that the affair has any connection with the Cudahy case. Scherer and his brother-in-law, J. W. Atkinson, were detained pending investigation.

BE LOYAL TO YOURSELF AND YOUR ISLAND.

Yes, be loyal to yourself and your island (one of the richest on God's earth) by helping to develop its resources, by giving to the island the money that is right here in this island and help to build up industries at home, at same time build up trade right at your own doors that no one can take away from you instead of helping to develop parts far away. Do not have any money to develop them, speculate right here. You can more readily see how your money is working and what you are interested in, and if it be in mines, you cannot find better than what we have right here on this island. Only want capital to develop them. Put your money into them, and you will likely have the double satisfaction of making money and the knowledge you are helping to build up a big trade the benefit of which all will share. Be loyal to yourself and your island.

THOMAS KITCHIN.

Baby's Toilet Requisites

Everything for the baby. Feeders of all kinds: Maws' English, Perfection, Cornucopia, and Best. Also Special Ideal at 15c. Toilet Powders, Fullers Earth and Talcum Powders, Puff Boxes, Rings, Soothers, Nipples, etc. See our Window Display.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO.,

Chemists. 49 Government St.

NO REASON.

Botha Made No Specific Objection to Offer.

London, March 23.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in the House of Commons today, said no specific objections had been made by Gen. Botha, who had made no counter proposal. The only information in the possession of the government outside of that published in this paper was contained in a private telegram from Gen. Kitchener, saying Gen. Botha had a strong objection to Sir Alfred Milner.

PERSONALS.

Walter McConnan has so far recovered his strength as to be able to take a trip to Nanaimo, where he will reside for a time. Mrs. J. Sargison returned last evening from the Mainland.

W. Bone, of the firm of Hibben and company, who has been in Vancouver taking over the business in that city recently purchased by that firm, came down on the Charmer last evening.

S. Nesbitt, manager of the Savoy at Vancouver, is in the city. W. G. MacKenzie, Macdonald Potts, S. A. Spencer, P. H. Worlock, S. P. Moody and G. M. Leshman, were among the Victorians returning from the Mainland last night.

Capt. Tatlow, M.P.F., was a passenger from Vancouver yesterday.

John W. W. Stewart, manager of the Imperial Life company, was a passenger to the Mainland last night. He returns to the city next week in connection with appointing a manager for the company on the Island.

J. A. Cunningham, of the Cunningham Hardware company, New Westminster, has been spending a few days in the city, having come over via Nanaimo and the E. & N. railway. Mr. Cunningham leaves for home to-night. While in the city he has been staying at the Hotel Vernon.

Mrs. (Mrs.) Wilson of Ladner, and Miss Wadden of Perth, Ont., arrived from the Mainland last evening on a few days' visit to the city. They registered at the Hotel Dominion.

W. H. Leshman of Toronto, one of the best known of the travelling men from the east, arrived by the Charmer last evening, and is registered at the Grand. Mr. Leshman is a brother of Mr. G. M. Leshman of this city.

Robt. Corcoran and P. L. Young, of Chalmers, arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the Dominion.

Mrs. Collins and Miss Louise Stark of Nanaimo, are guests of the Hotel Vernon, having arrived from their city on the E. & N. yesterday.

Geo. H. Macfarlane, another of the Toronto travelling men, is registered at the Hotel Vernon. He arrived from the east last evening.

J. K. McCreedy of the Direct Importing Co., Vancouver, arrived from the mainland last night by the Charmer. He is staying at the Hotel Vernon.

W. H. McAdie of Nanaimo, is registered at the Hotel Vernon.

Manager H. T. Lockyer of the Hudson's Bay company, Vancouver, is staying at the Hotel Dallas for a few days, accompanied by Mrs. Lockyer.

D. H. Stewart of Nanaimo, is a guest of the Hotel Dominion.

J. H. Bowes of Nelson, arrived from the Interior last evening and is staying at the Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. F. Linea of Durans, are staying at the Hotel Vernon.

Harry Fisher of Montreal, a well known eastern commercial man, is at the Victoria.

Among the guests at the Hotel Strathecona are: Mrs. (Capt.) Macdonald, Barraclays; Mrs. Loxley, Bungalow, Esquimalt; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McLean, London, Eng.; E. J. Wm. T. Smith, Victoria; Mrs. M. J. Drummond, Victoria; and Mr. and Mrs. Colburn, Victoria.

Mrs. (Major) Wynne and family returned to Victoria yesterday from Shawinigan Lake.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

The choir of the First Presbyterian church will give a social and concert in the hall of the church next Wednesday evening. A very fine programme is under preparation. The ladies of the choir intend to make the social part of the entertainment a success from every point of view, and a large attendance is expected. Among those who will take part are the following members of the choir: Mrs. Grogan, Mrs. McFarlane, Miss Wilson, Miss Houghton, Miss Gleason, Miss Miles, Miss Whitelaw, Messrs. Gordon, Kumato, Redmond, Eagleson, Wilson and Brown.

The ladies of the Centennial Methodist church intend holding a bazaar on Wednesday in aid of their Sunday school extension fund. Hon. A. E. Smith, United States consul, has consented to open the bazaar at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening those present will have the pleasure of hearing some of the select puppets of Prof. Wickens, who will render concert pieces from the leading operas, together with violin and cello solo. The bazaar will be open from 3 to 5, and from 7 to 10 in the evening. Refreshments will be served.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy.

Should be four thought now. We are prepared to show you a most attractive collection of the latest styles from which to make your selections.

For instance, we have a special line of Scotch tweeds of the latest styles at \$28.

Black, Blue and Fancy Worsted and Worsted effects from \$25.00 to \$35.00. First class work. Make us a call.

H. Reid & Co.

25 Broad Street

EDUCATIONAL.—Miss O. G. Fox has opened her school, at 28 Mason street, 21

SHORTHAND SCHOOL.—15 Broad street, individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping. 124

D. F. McCrimmon

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

All orders for repairs promptly attended to.

OFFICE, 74 FORT STREET.

NOTICE.

JOHN HAGGERTY, having purchased the goodwill and business together with teams, wagons, and sand and gravel pits of Mr. George Stelly, he is prepared to supply sand, gravel or black loam, and do all kinds of teaming at reasonable rates. All kinds of horses for sale. No. 135 Yates street, or Telephone A301.



F. BROOKS, - 90 Johnson St.

FOR SALE CHEAP

A lot of Bedsteads, Mattresses, Blankets, Etc., Etc., to make a spring cleanup, at used before 1872 also bought. Address opposite Dominion Hotel The leading second hand dealer

CARD OF THANKS

To the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted me to bear my late bereavement, please accept my sincere thanks. Respectfully, MRS. LIZZIE McRAE, Victoria, March 21, 1901.

Granite and Marble

WORKS, 74 & 76 View Street.

For Monuments, Head Stones, Tablets, Curbs, and all kinds of cut stone work at bed rock prices.

Jus E. Phillips

WILL THE PERSONS who know Ludwig Johann Hune, or Louis Hune, or Lewis Hune, who lived in Victoria between 1884 and 1887, please communicate with Robertson & Robertson, 8 Hamilton Square.

JESSE A. LONGFIELD (From Hopkinton, England.) Times and repairs Pianos, Harpmoniums, American Organs, Pipe Organs, Etc., on reasonable terms. Prompt attention given to all orders. Phone 711, 248 Cook St., Opposite St. Barnabas Church, Victoria, B.C.

INSURE YOUR HOUSE AND FURNITURE against fire in Western Assurance Co. and Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society. Helsterman & Co., general agents.

MONEY TO LOAN on all kinds of improved city property, at lowest rates. Helsterman & Co., 75 Government street.

THE YORK LAUNDRY MACHINERY & Supply Co., Limited, 82 Church street, Works, North Toronto.

TO LET OR LEASE. House, Amelia Street, \$10.

House, King's Road, \$11.

House, Victoria Street, \$9.

Cottage, Shool Bay, and five acres land, \$6.

HEISTERMAN CO., 75 Government Street.

A MODERN 8-ROOMED FURNISHED residence to rent. Apply between the hours of 3 and 5 on the premises, 217 Fort Street.

ROOMS AND BOARD in private family. \$5.00 per week. 135 Pandora street.

TWO comfortably furnished sunny rooms to let; five minutes walk from City Hall. 84 Discovery street.

TO LET—Two large well furnished front bed rooms. 141 Mendies street.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, corner of King's Road and Douglas St.

COMFORTABLE HOME FOR GENTLEMEN, with first class board. Terms, one dollar per day. Reference exchanged. Apply 173 Pandora Avenue.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM suitable for one or two gentlemen, 63 Michigan St.

ROOM AND BOARD for 3 gentlemen. Apply to 138 Blanchard, corner of Discovery.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With use of bath. Apply 53 Rae St.

TO LET—Offices in the Board of Trade Building. All modern conveniences. For particulars apply to the secretary on the Premises.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A gold locket with diamond in the centre. Reward, Apply E. Harris, 10 Douglas street.

LOST—10th inst., parcel containing pair of new boots, men's tans. Reward, N. Y., this office.

LOST—Since Sunday, March 17th, dark saddle collar dog. Finder returning to Buxton street, Victoria, will be rewarded.

FOR SALE—At Five Pipers, Yukon Territory, 250 miles by rail, 12 cents per lb. Fred Weiss, care Telegraph Operator, Five Pipers.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte eggs, \$2 per setting; also Brown Leghorns; Cornish India Game and Plymouth Rock, \$1 per pair. Inquiries, apply to Mrs. J. W. Edwards, Colborne Bay. Leave orders at Speed Bros.

FOR SALE—A good strong express wagon, nearly new. Can be seen at Weston's Carriage Works.

FOR SALE—160 acres at Warlock, B. C., from 15 to 20 acres cleared. Good farm for dairying purposes or raising thoroughbred stock. Convenient to cars or boats, postoffice and stores; school. Good buildings, etc., \$3500. Apply 155 Johnson street.

FOR SALE—At Five Pipers, Yukon Territory, 250 miles by rail, 12 cents per lb. Fred Weiss, care Telegraph Operator, Five Pipers.

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LABORER'S ADVERTISEMENTS ONLY

Get Per Word Per Insertion. Cash Advertisements Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.—Man and wife to go into country; man to do gardening and have care of stock. Woman to cook and do general housework. Address with references and wages wanted, M., Colonist office. m24

SIX ENERGETIC SALESMEN, to represent us in the cities, towns and farming sections of British Columbia. Experience, good equipment, training, stocks, or insurance Agents preferred. Position permanent, promising large returns to workers; engagement to date from April; correspondence confidential. Box 574, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Floating boat house; must be in safe condition for towing up the coast; also from 12 to 20 pleasure boats suitable for hiring purposes. Address, giving price and full particulars. N. C. L., Colonist office. m24

WANTED—Girl for light house work. Apply 23 Montreal St. m24

WANTED—A small loan for a short time. Liberal interest and good security given. J. T. S., Colonist. m24

WANTED—A good canvasser. A man with some knowledge of the business, at Paisley Steam Dye Works, 114 Yates street. m24

WANTED—Ten boys to distribute bills of Queen's Festival. Apply at 9 o'clock this morning at 62 Fort Street, Searchlight. m23

WANTED—To purchase a collection of postage stamps in album. State size and price wanted. Loose lots of old stamps used before 1872 also bought. Address Jno. Lindsay, Box 3, Paris, Ontario, Canada. m23

WANTED—Furnished house in good location. Address P. O. Box 353. m23

WANTED—Cheap for cash. A block of land near Victoria or Vancouver. W. L., this office. m23

WANTED—A thoroughly competent and accurate accountant and bookkeeper desires a position. Address P., this office. m23

COMPETENT stenographer and assistant bookkeeper requires permanent position. References. Address Box, Colonist. m22

WANTED—Good reliable boy about 15, to help around a small milk dairy. Apply Geo. Skinner, Esquimalt Road. m22

ALL-ROUND BAKER, first class, wants job; sober and reliable. Address A. J. Homan, Nanaimo. m22

WANTED—Two girls to sew on buttons; also operators for shirts. Lenz & Lohrer, 38 Yates street. m21

AGENTS WANTED—Ladies or men, to sell gilt edge oil stocks. Queen City Oil Co., 410 Market St., San Francisco. m21

WANTED—Lathers, nailers and fitters for shoe factory. White labor only. Apply A. McKee, m20

WANTED—Good reliable salesmen to sell come the line of marketing oils, greases and paints, exceptionally liberal terms. Experience unnecessary. Special inducements to parties owning teams. Jewel Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio. m20

WANTED—A well recommended youth with office experience. Rent penmanship and typewriting indispensable. T. F. O. Box 86. m20

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

NOW GOING ON OF THE STOCK OF

97 DOUGLAS STREET, CORNER JOHNSON STREET.

The whole of this magnificent stock of high grade and fashionable goods of all kinds is being sold out at 50c on the dollar. There is no reserve, everything must go and every article is a bargain. The stock consists of
Special this Week: A Large Quantity of CAPES to Clear Out at Any Price.

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Silks, Umbrellas, Jewellery and Notions.

Special--Capes, Blouses, and Ready-Made Stock.

DON'T MISS THIS GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPLY YOUR EVERY WANT AT HALF PRICES

DOUGLAS STREET

RAHY CO.

Cor. JOHNSON STREET

The Smith

Or the Cass

New Steamer Purchased by the
C. P. N. Co. is One of
the Two.

Expected From Orient in About
Five Weeks--Fare to
Vancouver.

It has been learned from unofficial sources that the new steamer secured by the C. P. N. Co. for the Skagway route is one of the two for which some time ago made negotiations, the steamers Smith and Cass. Although it cannot be stated positively that it is the latter, it is understood that it is the steamer Cass that is to come. An offer was made for her by the company and accepted by her owners, and by to-morrow it is expected that the deal will have been closed, and then the steamer will start without delay for Victoria. The steamer Yarmouth was also offered to the company, but it is understood that they decided in favor of the steamer in the Orient for the reason that she could be brought here quicker and placed in service this season.

Whichever of the two steamers it is that is to come, Smith or Cass—it can be stated on good authority that it is one of the best of the line. It is a sister steamer, and alike in every particular. One is at Shanghai and the other at Port Arthur. Descriptions of both have already been given. When the deal is completed, the new C. P. N. steamers will sail at once for Victoria, to be ready for service in conjunction with the Islander and Amur. In all, three steamers are to be operated on the Skagway route, each on a schedule allowing of ten days for the round trip. This will mean that one of the three steamers will leave Victoria about every three or four days, and with the Cottage City, the new Spokane and other outside steamers which call here en route North, Victoria will have very good steamer connection with the North.

The plans of the new directorate of the C. P. N. Co. for the northern British Columbia, West Coast and other routes, are not complete, but with the new steamer, the Islander and Amur on the canal route, there will be changes in the services to both the coast ports and West Coast routes. What these changes will be are yet to be announced.

Other welcome changes are also under way. It was announced yesterday by Capt. Tromp that the passenger rates to and from Vancouver were to be reduced. The change, it is understood, is to take place at the beginning of April. What the reduced fares are to be will be announced later.

Changes are also to be made in the local office. The freight and passenger departments are to be removed to Vancouver, the freight department being merged into the department of G. W. Peters, A. G. F., of the C. P. N. Co., at Vancouver, and the passenger business will be merged into the department of E. J. Coyle, assistant general passenger agent of the C. P. N. Co., at Vancouver. The offices on Wharf street will be the headquarters of Capt. Tromp, manager of the company, formerly the North Bay Trading and Transportation Company, is successful, will be added to the steamers playing on the Victoria-Seattle route. The new-comer which is to make the fight for business, a three-masted schooner, is the steamer Majestic, and according to the contract made with her builders by the company, she is to have a speed of seventeen knots an hour. She is 175 feet long and has 38 staterooms, which will accommodate at least one hundred passengers. She will be completed in about four or five weeks, and if arrangements are satisfactory she will then come on the Victoria route, and

ANOTHER STEAMER.

Steamer Majestic Launched at Seattle to Go on Victoria-Seattle Run.

A new steamer was launched at 7 p. m., which, if a conference with the business men of Victoria by J. Rex Thompson, president of the Thompson Steamship Company, formerly the North Bay Trading and Transportation Company, is successful, will be added to the steamers playing on the Victoria-Seattle route. The new-comer which is to make the fight for business, a three-masted schooner, is the steamer Majestic, and according to the contract made with her builders by the company, she is to have a speed of seventeen knots an hour. She is 175 feet long and has 38 staterooms, which will accommodate at least one hundred passengers. She will be completed in about four or five weeks, and if arrangements are satisfactory she will then come on the Victoria route, and

with the Selkome and North Pacific, and the local, there will be no less than four steamers on the route. Two of her boilers are now at Seattle, and a third is on the way from the West.

What is to be done with the Garland if the Majestic, as planned, is placed on the Victoria-Seattle route, has not been determined, but it is understood that the regular little steamer, which yesterday brought over the mail and passengers of the Selkome, will be used as an extra steamer in conjunction with the Majestic. The Thompson SS. Co., who are to operate the new vessel, are owners of a fleet of five steamers, the one just launched being by far the most modern of the fleet. The others are the Garland, Alice, Gertrude, Evangel and Lydia Thompson.

If the owners of the Majestic do not get the business they look for in the Victoria-Seattle trade, it is understood that they will place their new steamer on the Skagway route. J. R. Thompson is expected here to prospect the situation on behalf of his company in a week or ten days.

NOT LIKE ARDAMURCHAN.

Wreckage Found at Astoria Differs from Findings of Missing Ship.

The wreckage which has come ashore at Astoria together with the other pieces of the missing ship, "C.C.C.," with the half circle around the centre "C," is not believed to have come from the salmon ship Ardnamurchan, according to those who are familiar with the vessel. The wreckage from the cabin painted ashore at the Oregon port is white, while all the cabins of the Ardnamurchan were of teak, varnished deeply. There was among the wreckage part of a cabin door, painted white, the panel of a door also painted white, and some lining of a ship, also white painted. The salmon is thought to have come from the ship, but the wreckage is in all probability from the Ardnamurchan. Capt. Wrath, another officer of the ship, which was wrecked during the heavy gales of December.

CREWS GO NORTH.

Steamshipmen Go North to Man White Pass Company's River Steamers.

The captains, mates, engineers and stewards and others of the crews of four of the White Pass company's river steamers, will meet at the company's office at 11 a. m. today to make arrangements for their trip North on which they are to start from Victoria tomorrow night. Capt. Bragg goes to take command of the Anglian at Dawson, and Capt. R. Cox to take the Clissett, also at Dawson. Captains Jackson and Brown also went North. In all there will be quite a number who leave tonight to take passage on the steamer Victorian at Port Townsend for Skagway. The Marine Engineers' Association were not satisfied with the wages offered, and there was a prospect of the engineers holding back, but it is understood that an agreement will be reached, and the engineers go North.

NEW SHIP YARDS.

Oliver Richards Gone to England to Secure Plant for Shipbuilding.

Oliver Richards has gone to Great Britain to purchase a plant and the establishment of marine ways and shipbuilding yards here. The company will employ from sixty to seventy workmen, and the plant will have a capacity for building vessels up to 2,000 tons. Mr. Richards, before going to England, was the personnel of the company, but said they were all local people. No site has been chosen. Mr. Richards, who will be managing director, came to the Coast from the Devonport dockyard, and for two years was manager of the Puget Sound dry dock. He recently carried out the alterations and repairs to the warships Phoebe and Egeria, under a contract received from the Admiralty. He expects to take passage from New York by the liner St. Louis, and will return in August, and the work of establishing the yards will be commenced on his arrival.

FIGHT FOR TRADE.

Dolphin and Cottage City Sail on Tuesday Morning.

The fight is beginning for the North-bound business, and this summer the competition promises to be lively indeed. The Alaska SS. Co. have decided to have Victoria a port of call for their steamers, and the Dolphin will call here on Tuesday morning en route North. The Cottage City of the Pacific Coast SS. Co., also sails at the same time from the outer wharf, and there is lively competition between the two companies for the passenger and freight business offering. With the Dolphin, Dirigo, Farallon, of the Alaska SS. Co., the Cottage City and later the Spokane and City of Poplar, of the Pacific Coast line, and the three steamers of the C. P. N. Co., Victoria will have steamers going and coming daily to and from Skagway during the approaching season.

ELIZABETH NICHOLSON SAFE. After a Long Passage the Bark Turns Up in Safety.

The bark Elizabeth Nicholson has arrived safely at her destination, and speculators are happy, for she was insured at fifty per cent, and much money changed hands. The Elizabeth Nicholson reached Shanghai from New Westminster on March 16. She sailed on November 26, with 628,653 feet of lumber, valued at \$6,678. She was very long overdue, and being an old vessel, on which total loss was already being once paid by the underwriters, her delay in reaching port caused much uneasiness. She is well known in British Columbia ports, having loaded here several times when she was the Chilian bark Elisa.

MARINE NOTES.

Dodd and company having failed in their efforts to get a substitute to take the run of the steamer Skagway today, they will have no steamer until Monday when the steamer North Pacific will leave Seattle at 8 a. m. and arrive here at 2:30, sailing on the regular schedule until the Selkome returns. The mail was sent out last night via Vancouver, and will be carried this afternoon by the Garland. The mail will close at 4:30. British ship Rathdown and Cape Wrath have just been posted at Lloyds as missing.

Capt. Adam Dodd, of the bark Victoria, reports to the Branch Hydrographic Office that on March 12, 13:30 p. m., when in lat. N. 24 degrees 42 minutes, lon. W. 122 degrees 32 minutes, or 104 miles N. 82 degrees W., true, from Point Conception, he saw the stern of a vessel, forward part entirely submerged—no masts or loose wreckage to be seen—from appearance of paint seemed to be lately submerged. Capt. Dodd states that he was within 100 feet of the wreck, but did not see it until close to it, when he saw the stern and had no time to examine more closely.

Bark Lydenberg, which sailed from Liverpool on September 26, with general cargo for Victoria merchants, and which put into Penamanga on November 25, and sailed again from the Brazilian port on November 28, arrived in the Royal Roads last night. She is 178 days from Liverpool and 146 days from Penamanga. The Beechdale is now the only loaded ship due with merchandise. She is expected to arrive on route to the Fraser daily. The James Rolph is also looked for with a cargo of nitre.

Torpedo boat destroyer Virago left the dry dock yesterday, and after completing her overhaul on Wednesday, will go into commission, replacing the Sparrowhawk, which will then be repaired.

The river steamers are being made ready for the coming season. H. Chapman, who has charge of overhauling the machinery of the Canadian Development Company's boats at White Horse, was at Skagway when the Danube sailed. He has a crew of thirty-five men at work. The Canadian, Columbian, Sybil and Yukoner are being thoroughly gone over. New boilers said to be the largest ever shipped into that country for boats, will be put in the latter two. The boilers were expected in a few days. The work was also being repaired. The Sybil's hull was to be practically rebuilt from the bow to near midships, and will be in prime condition by the time navigation opens.

Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is a gentleman's drink.

MME. MODJESKA.

The Veteran Critic, William Winter, Eulogizes the Famous Actress.

The selection of the play for the engagement of Madame Modjeska on Thursday evening was put to the popular vote, with the result that Mary Stuart is announced for her appearance on this occasion. The play will be presented on a scale in keeping with the reputation of Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper, the well known firm who are directing her tour. R. D. MacLean and Odette Tyler, who have already been successfully exploited as stars by Charles Frohman, will be at the head of the supporting company, which has been very carefully selected and comprises in the aggregate the most famous legitimate organization taken on tour in many years.

Among the players of her own sex, Madame Modjeska has been conceded the highest place in the English-speaking stage for the past two generations, and with the exception of Edwin Booth and a few others, she has had no equal among her male contemporaries. That a genius such as she had not included in this city of her present tour would have been regarded by the more cultured element of play-goers as a calamity. In making allusion to what will probably be her last appearance in this community, nothing could be more appropriate than quoting the remarks of the veteran critic, William Winter, of the New York Tribune, on a recent occasion when he introduced the great actress to an audience before which she had consented to

lecture on the heroines of Shakespeare. Mr. Winter's words in part were as follows:

"Madame Modjeska is a representative of poetry and beauty, and wherever she has come she has diffused the blessings of gentleness, refinement and peace. It has been my great privilege to possess her friendship for more than twenty years, and upon that friendship there has never been a cloud. To most of you she has been, I suppose, chiefly known as an actress, as the co-worker with Edwin Booth, as one of the most illustrious of contemporary exponents of the classic drama of England, Germany and France; and as such you have ever found her an exemplar, a benefactor and a guide. It is not essential that I should dwell upon her career. Its splendid triumphs are bright in your remembrance, and they are recorded among the last glories of the stage. Nothing is more eloquent to me, and nothing more noble, than the career of a woman who has been a benefactor and a guide. It is not essential that I should dwell upon her career. 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The Colonist.

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THE SOUND SERVICE.

The Schome is laid up for repairs, and the announcement is made that the North Pacific is to be put on the Seattle run. The Colonist does not care to interfere in other people's business, but it is about time to say something in the public interest, and the question we have to ask is: How long are the people of Victoria going to put up with the sort of service now given them with the Sound cities. We are not going to say a word against the boats now on the run. They are doubtless quite as good as their owners claim, but they are not equal to the necessities of the situation. What is needed is a fast and commodious steamer that can give such accommodation to passengers that people will be glad to travel on her. We will not be thought to be unreasonably severe when we say that the Rosalie, the Schome and the North Pacific fall very far below this standard. The Schome is a tolerably fine weather boat; the Rosalie is all right as far as she goes in any weather; the North Pacific is probably in the same class as the Schome. But neither of them is a boat fit for tourist travel, and we need not look for many visitors to Victoria during the season of tourist travel until we have something in the way of a steamer far better than any of them.

Now, how are we going to get it? That question is very much more easily asked than answered, but there are some things that can be said about it. One of them is this, namely, that it is the people of Victoria, who are more interested than any one else in having better service all the year round between this city and Sound points. To the people of Seattle and Tacoma it is a matter of very great indifference what sort of steamers are on the route. Indeed, it is rather their interest to keep tourists from coming over here. The merchants of those cities buy very little that is shipped to them via Victoria, and so they are not concerned as to the transport of freight between the two points. This steamer service is peculiarly the affair of the people of Victoria, and yet for years they have been content to sit down and permit the transportation people of another city to give them the service. We know that one reason alleged for leaving this business in the hands of Seattle people is that the steamer touches at Port Townsend, and a British vessel could not do that. But we do not know that any reason exists why a Victoria company could not buy or charter a vessel of United States registry. It is about time that something was done in this matter. The case is not as it would be if there were not abundant money in Victoria to procure a suitable steamer, and the whole of the business, or at least a part of the greater part of it, were not furnished by this city.

THE NEW STAR.

If you know just a little about astronomy, you need have only slight difficulty in finding the new star. Capella is the brightest star just overhead in the early evening at this season, and west of Capella is Algol. The new star is between them, but nearer Algol than Capella. It is the nearest bright star west of Capella. Another way of finding this star is to look midway between Cassiopeia and the Pleiades. It is asserted that this new star is six million times as far away as the sun. If this is the case, light would require ninety-eight years to traverse the distance. But this estimate of distance can be little more than a guess. No data are available as a base for the calculation. There has been no time since the appearance of the star to obtain its parallax, and without this its distance from the earth cannot be calculated. The parallax of a star can only be obtained by means of observations from opposite points in the

earth's orbit. The longest diameter of this orbit is, roughly speaking, about 200,000,000 miles. Hence if a star apparently changes its position when viewed from opposite points separated by the longest diameter of the orbit, the angles so obtained together with the known length of the base, furnish data from which the distance can be calculated. This sort of calculation is much more difficult than it sounds, and the opportunities for error are great.

It is suggested that the brilliancy of this star is due to a collision between a body like our sun and a mass of meteors. This would, it is thought, produce the sudden increase in brightness, followed by a rapid decline. In other words, the new star is similar to a shooting star rushing through our atmosphere, only it is on a vastly greater scale. This suggestion is sufficient to explain the phenomenon, and it will also explain the new stars of 1572 and 1604. But it must remain a matter of pure theory. When you have found the new star, you can imagine almost anything you can think of as having caused its appearance, and you may be right. It may be due to a collision between two great orbs. Perhaps a series of planets circling around some distant sun have fallen into it, as it is thought by some of the planets of our system will fall into our sun. Perhaps some huge dark companion of a bright star has temporarily moved from between it and us. Perhaps some great cometary body, revolving about some immensely distant sun, or some comet with a parabolic orbit—that is, one that is not closed—has flashed into view. All calculations of size and shape are the merest guesses. The new star is the mystery of the age.

AN ALLEGED DISCOVERY.

A French savant, who has been studying the inscriptions of the greatest of the Central America pyramids, says that he has been able to decipher unquestionable evidence that the huge structure was erected to commemorate the destruction of the continent of Atlantis. He says the record states that the catastrophe was caused by an earthquake, and that 61,000,000 people lost their lives by it. A certain degree of suspicion attaches to an alleged discovery of this nature, because it is almost certain that the investigator approached the subject with a preconceived idea, and this necessarily would militate against the accuracy of the interpretation of hieroglyphics. The most notable source from which the story of Atlantis is derived is the oft-quoted paragraph in Plato's *Timaeus*, where Critias relates that his grandfather had been told by Solon of the continent lying between the Pillars of Hercules, that is the Strait of Gibraltar, with dominions extending along northern Africa as far as Egypt. The Atlanteans were driven out of Africa, according to the same account, and subsequently their continent was destroyed by an earthquake. Solon lived upwards of five hundred years before Christ. He is said to have learned of this from ancient records preserved in Egypt, so that we have a wide latitude in point of time, if we attempt to assign a date for the event. While Plato's statement is the best known account of Atlantis, it is not the only one by any means. Many of the early traditions of Western Europe refer to the existence of such a continent. If it did exist, and any survivors of the catastrophe reached safety in Central America, there is nothing at all surprising that some monument should have been erected to commemorate the event. The savant referred to says that the inscription is in the ancient Mayan language and symbols, and if it is, his alleged discovery can be tested by others.

There is abundant evidence that a race of men, very much advanced in civilization, occupied the northern part of South America. In a manuscript written in 1781, and in possession of the editor of the Colonist, occurs the following paragraph relating to a pyramid in Guiana. It has never been before printed:

"In 1746 a man appointed by the Council of Essequibo, called Pypersberg, undertook to explore the river Massaroumy. After an ascent of seven days he discovered at a vast distance in a valley between two very high mountains a very high pyramid, seemingly of heavy stone, to appearance four-square, and terminating in a point. He wished to have gone to it to see whether he could discover its use or intent, but none of the Indians who were with him would stir a single step towards it, because they said it was the habitation of Fawahoo, meaning the devil."

The writer of the MS. says the pyramid is undoubtedly the work of the ancient inhabitants of the country "who were more civilized than the race we now call originals." The existence of great pyramids on both sides of the Atlantic indicates that a civilization of the same character reached across the intervening region, which would be the case if the story of Atlantis is true. Great interest attaches to the alleged discovery by the French savant, which may possibly have corroboration from other discoveries made by the large corps of investigators now attempting to unravel the secrets of the Central American monuments.

A FUTURE LIFE.

There has recently been a revival of interest in speculative circles on the question of a future life. One writer says the inquiry is immoral, because it is calculated to inflame mankind to shape their actions by some notion of their effect upon existence after what we call death, rather than by the sense of duty to our fellows. He thinks that

to regard this life as only a prologue to a future one, and then to be compelled to admit that the probability of the future one has yet to be established, is to create a low standard of moral obligation. We do not think it can be shown that Christ ever taught that the object of doing right is to enjoy a reward in a future life. That can be read into His teachings, and if we admit that the logic of Paul is equally binding with the teachings of his Master, we suppose it must be necessarily read into them. At the same time it is very clear that if a man, who heard only the Sermon on the Mount, as the report has come down to us, and went into some far country, ordered his life accordingly, it would not have occurred to him that a reward beyond this world was the chief incentive to correct living.

The question of a future life is hardly a religious one. It is a question of fact. Joseph Cook, in his lecture, "Does death end all?" inquired that he was able to demonstrate the affirmative answer by irresistible logic from admitted facts. As you can show by logical deduction from the fin of a fish that there is water in which it can be used, and from a feather that there is such a thing as air, so from the spiritual aspirations of men he argued the existence of a future life. The argument is extremely able and convincing. One may also claim that there is no more reason to suppose the annihilation of the conscious element in our make-up than that of the matter of which our bodies are composed, and we have not the slightest excuse for supposing that matter can be annihilated. The individual being an entity apart from his physique, there is no more reason to suppose that the one is ever lost than the other. An extinct individuality is just as unthinkable as an annihilated world. No matter to what degree of change it may be subjected, it must, as far as the thinking powers of mankind go, always exist in some condition. There can never be a point in the series of changes when it will cease to be. Even if we accept the idea of Nirvana, and believe that ultimately the individual is absorbed in the infinite, we do not get rid of the thing which is individual.

Fortunately for mankind, there have been great teachers in all ages, and of them none has been in any way comparable to Jesus of Nazareth, who have given rules of living and motives for observing them, which, well followed, enable us to build up well-rounded lives, at the close of which we may face with absolute fearlessness whatever may be disclosed when death rolls away the veil which hides the future.

The senate of Minnesota has passed a bill prohibiting the marriage of insane or epileptic or idiotic persons, and requiring that applicants for a marriage license shall present a medical certificate. It may be mentioned that the number of insane people residing in Minnesota is out of all proportion to the population. This may explain why this very excellent legislation has originated in that state.

We suggest to correspondents that the discussion of the medical question has gone quite far enough. We shall permit a reply to the letters printed this morning, but after that must insist upon exercising the right to reject all letters on the subject, unless new matters of public interest in connection with it are brought out.

The Times is of the opinion that we will always have enough white labor to perform menial tasks, and it seems to object to the use of the word "menial" in connection with any kind of work. What is the use of our contemporary pretending that there is not a class of work which no intelligent white man is willing to perform, if he can possibly avoid it? And will it claim that the whole tendency of our educational system is not to lead the youth of Canada to aim at something better than such tasks?

The best protection against fevers, pneumonia, diphtheria, etc., is in building up the system with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A TIGER'S EYE.

Experience of a Man Who Utilized an Optic of that Species.

From New York Tribune.

"An English friend of mine," said Frederick Talbot, "was so unfortunate some years ago as to lose the sight of one of his eyes. Indeed that organ was entirely removed and replaced with an artificial one. On his way to the train one day he stopped to purchase a rug, and in bending over to examine it his artificial eye dropped out and broke upon the tesselated floor of the store. It was but a short time before the departure of the train it was imperative for him to take, and, upon his explaining the importance of time to the shopkeeper, he was advised that a taxidermist had a place next door and that he could possibly replace his loss from the stock of artificial eyes kept there to use in mounting the skins of animals. Hastily entering and explaining his predicament to the taxidermist, that worthy placed a tray of animals' eyes before him, among which he finally found one that fitted and which had been intended for the head of a tiger. Without glancing at himself in the mirror, he paid his bill, and pulling his billycock hat well down on his forehead entered the waiting hansom and told the driver to proceed with all speed to the station. Upon his arrival there he handed the driver his legal fare, whereupon the caddy, who had evidently expected a larger amount, treated him to a torrent of billingsgate. Somewhat angry, he looked sternly up at the man, who immediately turned as white as a sheet and with an oath lashed his horse into a run and disappeared around the corner.

"Mystified by the caddy's behavior, but without time to speculate on its cause, my friend dashed for the train, only to be hustled into an overcrowded compartment, after having passed comparatively empty ones, which the guard

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had evidently been bribed to reserve. Hastily jumping out, he was about to enter one of these, when the guard, with an "Ere now, you can't go in there," seized him roughly by the shoulder. He raised his gaze upon the man, astonished at his rudeness, and the fellow's face became pasty, and his jaw dropped as with a trembling, "I beg your pardon," he backed away.

"Without further incident, but unable to account for the manifest terror caused by his appearance, my friend at length reached home. He made his way to his wife's boudoir, and as soon as she saw him she fell in a faint. When he glanced into the mirror, the mystery was explained, and he realized the terrible power of a tiger's eye, especially when looking out of the face of a man."

Your sideboard at home is incomplete if it is not stocked with Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

ALFRED THE GREAT.

Milkary of His Reign to be Celebrated This Year.

One of the most striking and appropriate events of the first year of the new century will undoubtedly be the forthcoming national commemoration of King Alfred, the Great, which will take place during the summer in the city of Winchester, the monarch's place of burial, and the ancient royal capital of England.

Alfred the Great was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, in 849. Although the youngest of the four sons of his father, King Edward, of the West Saxons, Alfred succeeded to the crown, on the death of his brother, at the age of 23. He had already given decisive proofs of his high ability as a general in repelling the incessant incursions of the Danes, at that time the most terrible warriors in Europe. On attaining the throne Alfred doubled his exertions to gain the independence of his country. At first he strove without success, for by 878 the invaders had completely overrun the whole kingdom of the West Saxons. Alfred no longer able to collect an effective army, was obliged to seek security in the hills and forests, and for some time found security in a cowherd's hut.

The nation commencing to arm once more against the Danes, Alfred built a stronghold on an elevation still known as Athelney, amid the marshes of Somersetshire, to which he summoned his faithful followers. In a comparatively short time Alfred, at the head of a considerable army, defeated the Danes in 878, at Merton. The defeated enemy shortly after capitulated, and left Wessex, which they never again invaded during Alfred's reign.

In 880 Alfred, without any formal installation, became recognized as the sovereign of all England. During the ensuing years of peace he rebuilt the cities that had suffered most during the war, particularly London; erected new fortresses and trained the people to use of arms; while at the same time he encouraged husbandry and other useful arts, and founded those schools and institutions which contributed so much to the future greatness and welfare of England. In an age of ignorance and barbarism Alfred was an accomplished scholar and a zealous patron of learning. His character was serious, elevated and practical, and he was a great lover of strict justice. He compiled a code of laws and thoroughly reformed the administration of justice in his dominions. In 893 there occurred another invasion of England by the Northmen, under Hueston. Alfred was fully prepared for war, and beat the enemy in almost every encounter, finally driving them from the soil of England. Alfred died on October 27, 901, aged 52, leaving his country in the enjoyment of comparative peace and prosperity, the fruit of that wise and energetic rule which has made his memory dear to all generations of Englishmen, as that of their best and greatest king.

The colossal statue of the king, which is now being executed by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R. A., will take its prominent place among the permanent memorials which will be the outcome of the forthcoming celebration.

This figure is now complete in plaster, and in the hands of the founders, to be cast in bronze. It measures over sixteen feet in height, and some idea of its colossal size may be gleaned by a comparison with the sculptor, who stands by its side. It is, moreover, of Mr. Thornycroft's best work, and will be one of the largest statues ever cast in bronze in this country. The base, which is at the same time both solid and simple, will be composed of two huge granite monoliths which are now in Cornwall awaiting transport, weighing, respectively, forty and thirty-two tons.

The British museum authorities have announced their intention of holding an exhibition of objects pertaining to the Alfred period during the early part of the coming summer. King Alfred was so prominent in the true embodiment of the highest aims and noblest ideals of all our English peoples of to-day that it is not surprising to learn that at the celebration members of all branches of the services and representatives of men; of the more important bodies throughout the kingdom have sign-

ned their intention of being present. And not the least important and appropriate means of commemoration is the meeting of learned societies to be held in the city of Winchester, the arrangements for which have been undertaken by Lord Avebury and Sir Clement Markham, the president of the Royal Geographical Society, who are gathering a representative committee around them. The meeting will undoubtedly be participated in by several of the Royal Societies, and probably include a convention of representatives from the important universities of the Anglo-Saxon races. It is realized that the commemoration is one in which the whole English-speaking race should and may join without fear of awakening any jealousies or bitter feeling.

A SURPRISE TO EVERYBODY.

The promptness with which Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills regulate and invigorate the action of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is a surprise to everybody. They are the people's favorite cure for kidney disease, liver complaint, indigestion and constipation. The sale of this great prescription is simply enormous. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers.

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New stock of crepe and tissue papers just received, including good shades of red, pink, green and yellow.

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Try the new White Label Blue Ribbon Tea.

Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Drink "Hondt," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

McClary's Famous Stores and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's.

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Try The Colonist "Want Column,"
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Use ADELINA PATTI Cream for the complexion. Pompadour Rolls, Switches, etc., in great variety, at C. Kosche's Hair Store, 55 Douglas St.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offers at very reasonable prices Office Supplies. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street.

For good groceries and liquor for family use call at Blue Post, 114 and 116 Johnson street. J. M. Hughes.

LOST OR FOUND one cent per word, each insertion—The Daily Colonist.

Have you tried the Victoria Cafe? If not, it will pay you to do so. Best 25c meal in the city. Afternoon tea for ladies, with a choice assortment of buns and cake.

The 60 cents a yard linoleum at Weiler's is having a very large sale. It is the best value ever offered in floor covering.

Lawn Mowers, Spades, Spading Forks, Pruning Knives, Pruning Shears, Garden Shears, Trowels and many other goods suitable for garden use; also Corporation Fiddles, Cross-cut Saws, Hand-saws, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

Fresh oysters daily; per gallon \$3; quart, 75c. Apply New England Hotel.

Short ends of Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths and Drapery materials are being offered at Weiler's at real bargain prices.

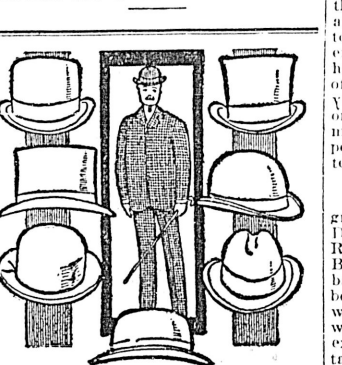
You see? Air never gets at the tea after it is once packed. It is exposed for the first time in your pantry. That is why Hondt Ceylon Tea is so fragrant.

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"Ivanhoe" Bicycles below cost! A chance for ladies or gentlemen yet. Prior & Co.

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Agents in England—Downsett, Knights & Co., London, publishers of the "Land Roll" Issue 5,000 copies.

AUCTION SALES.—All Advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on Page 8.

Ladies' Auxiliary.—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital met on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Driand hotel.

Holiday Rates.—The C. P. R. will issue tickets to all points along their line on April 4 and 5 for one and one-third the single rates, for the Easter holidays.

Sacred Concert.—The Ladies' Aid of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, will give their annual sacred concert in the church on Monday evening. A first-class programme has been arranged for.

City Police Court.—In the police court yesterday an old offender was fined \$10, in default 20 days' hard labor, for being drunk. He was given until April 1 to pay his fine. Two trading stamp cases were further remanded for a week. One citizen was fined \$3 for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk.

Has Been Moved.—The Victoria College of Music, that has been carried on so successfully at 106 Pandora avenue, has been removed to more commodious premises, at 248 Cook street, the house until recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Lodge Meeting.—Banner Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., hold their next regular meeting to-morrow evening, beginning at 8 o'clock sharp. A large number of new members will be initiated, and the lodge's representative to the grand lodge will make his report. An interesting meeting is assured, and a large attendance is desired.

Check Acknowledged.—The Colonist has received the following letter from Mr. J. R. Bennett, secretary of the Cumberland relief committee: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your check for \$1,085 for the relief fund. The committee desire me to thank the Colonist and their subscribers for their generosity." Since this check was forwarded, several small subscriptions have been received.

The Coming Rabbi.—The Agent-General for British Columbia, writing from London to a gentleman in this city, refers to the coming rabbi in the following terms: "I had a visit some time ago from Rev. M. Cohen, who is going out to Victoria as rabbi to the Jewish community, and today have had another chat with him. He seems to me to be a very estimable gentleman, and whilst he is to be congratulated at having such a pleasant place as Victoria to live in, I trust the community in Victoria are to be congratulated on having such a one to minister to them. Mr. Cohen is expected to arrive in Victoria in the early part of the coming summer."

TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

Sought Vengeance.—A few mornings ago a curious sight was witnessed on Moss street. One of the leading residents, who is well known and highly respected in the locality, was seen shortly after midnight running about the street in his night attire, brandishing an axe and looking as if he would like to murder some one. In response to an enquiry, he said that a miserable cur had entered his yard and killed eight of his best Beagle hares, which he valued at about \$2 apiece. If he could only catch the dog he would make mincemeat of it. Eventually he was persuaded to return to his home, muttering threats of vengeance as he went.

Drill Hall Concert.—A delightful programme of music was presented at the Drill Hall last evening by the Fifth Regiment band, under the leadership of Bandmaster Finn. The playing of the band was excellent, their best numbers being Rossini's "Cinderella" and Scherwenka's "Polish Dance," both of which were splendidly rendered, the marks of expression in the latter being particularly noteworthy. Next Saturday evening the band will present an exceptionally good programme, including vocal solos by Miss Anita Morse, and fancy marching and company drill by a detachment from the Fifth Regiment, C. A., under Sergt.-Major Mulvihy.

C. G. Revans

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Praise Him Ye People

Services For the Fifth Sunday of the Holy Season of Lent.

Special Parochial Mission—Musical and Song Services For To-Day.

Following is the order of services in the principal Victoria churches for to-day, the fifth Sunday of Lent:

In St. Barnabas church there will be holy eucharist at 8 a.m.; matins and litany, 11 a.m.; address to children, 3 p.m.; address to men only, 4 p.m.; evening, with after meeting, 7 p.m.

Rev. W. B. Allan will preach in the morning, and Rev. C. E. Sharp in the evening. Parochial mission services will be held during the week as follows: Holy eucharist, 8 a.m.; matins and intercession service, 11 a.m.; mission address and after meeting, 7.30 p.m. There will be open-air services, weather permitting, each evening at 6.30 p.m.

Missioners: Rev. C. Ensor Sharp and Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Hymns from the Littlefield Mission Hymn Book will be used.

In Christ Church cathedral, holy communion will be at 8 a.m. The Bishop will preach in the morning and Rev. W. Baugh Allen in the evening. The musical portions will be:

MATINS.
Voluntary—Andante in F.....Battiste
VeniteFor the Day
PsalmTurner
BenedictusCrotch
Hymns390, 180, 250
Voluntary—Prelude and Fugue.....Bach

VESPERS.
Voluntary—Tranquillo.....Schumann
MagnificatTurlie
Nunc DimittisTallis
Hymns36, 400, 271
Voluntary—Lauds DeoMorrison

There will be holy communion at 8 a.m. at St. Saviour's church, and morning prayer at 11 a.m., at which Rev. W. D. Barber will preach. The rite of confirmation will be administered by the Lord Bishop of the diocese at 7 p.m.

At St. James' there will be holy communion at 8 a.m.; matins and sermon by the rector at 11; and evening and sermon by Rev. J. Borne, chaplain of H. M. S. Amphion, at 7 p.m.

At St. John's church, morning prayer will be held at 11 a.m., and evening at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. Percival Jenks, will preach at both services. The musical services will be:

MORNING.
Organ—Benedictus in AWeler
Hymns167, 108, 252
Organ—Postlude in D.....Simper

EVENING.
Organ—The Nightingale Chorus.....Handel
Hymns36, 109, 405
Organ—The Pilgrim's Song of Hope, Battiste
After evening the fourth of the series of Lenten Organ Recitals will be given as follows:

Organ Solo—Offertoire in C.....Silas
Mr. A. Longfield.
Soprano Solo—He Will Forgive You Now
Mrs. McFarlane.
Organ Solo—The Shepherd's Hymn and.....Wely
Pastorale.....

Bass Solo—There is a Green Hill.....Gounod
Mr. Gideon Hicks.
Violin Solo—Andante in C.....V. Blenn
Mr. Frank Savage.
Contralto Solo—Ye that Are Weak.....L. Kane
Miss Ammon.

Violin Obligato, Mr. Jesse Longfield.
Organ Solo—MizpahSmallwood
Mr. A. Longfield.

Mr. Longfield purposes giving selections of music appropriate to the season every Sunday evening during Lent, and will be glad to hear from any lady or gentleman willing to assist him.

At the Reformed Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "The Christian in Amusements"; evening subject, "The Council of Nice."

At the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will conduct the forenoon service; and Rev. A. L. Jones, of London, the noted lecturer on "Anglo-Israel," who is making a tour of the colonies, Lent, and will be in the evening. Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m., and Senior Endeavor after the evening service; Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30.

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church Rev. W. Leslie Clay will conduct public worship at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school at 2.30; Bible class at 3

p.m.; Y. P. S. C. E. after the evening service. Musical services will be as follows:

MORNING.
Organ—Andante SonataMerkel
Psalm10
Anthem—"And the Glory of the Lord"
Hymns242, 607
Hymns185, 213, 205
Organ—Allegro, MarciaTombello

EVENING.
Organ—Angels' VoicesBattiste
Psalm96
Anthem—"The Daughter of Jairus"
SoloMiss Jamieson and Mr. Barton
Hymns242, 607
Trilo—"O Cast Thy Burden"
Hymns242, 607
Misses King, Millar and Mr. Barton.
Organ—"Chorale"
Mendelssohn

At St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, Rev. D. MacRae will preach morning and evening.

At the Metropolitan Methodist church, Rev. A. Idrisy Jones, of Wales, will preach at 11 a.m. In the evening the pastor, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, will deliver his fourth address on the Prodigal Son, the topic being "In a Far Country, Thinking."

At the Centennial Methodist church, the pastor, Rev. W. H. Barradough, B. A., will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p.m.

At the Congregational church, Pandora street, Rev. R. B. Blyth, B. A., the pastor, will hold services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject, "The Value of Hidden Things." Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.; Christian Endeavor at 8.15 p.m.

The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., will occupy the pulpit of Calvary Baptist church to-day, preaching at 11 a.m. on "The Endangered Inheritance," and at 7 p.m. on "Past Feedings." Sunday school and Bible class, 2.30 p.m. The musical portion will be:

MORNING.
Hymns22, 657, 520
Anthem—"Oh Could I Speak the Matchless Worth"
Hymns363, 450, 456
Anthem—"Jesus Lover of My Soul" Ashford
SoloMiss Andrews, G. F. Watson

At Zion Tabernacle, Pandora avenue, Elder Simmons will preach at 11 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m.

R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture in the Sir William Wallace Hall at 7.30 p.m. on "The Right Use of Spiritualism." Miss Amy Kneeshaw, contralto soloist, will sing "The Bridge." Clairvoyant readings and improvisations at the close of lecture.

Christadelphians meet in A. O. U. W. building, upstairs, on Sunday at 7 p.m. for the study of the Scriptures and advocacy of the One Faith. Study for this evening, 1. Corinthians, 15. All earnest Bible readers invited.

A Christian Science service is held at 87 Pandora street at 7 p.m. Subject, "Reality."

ARRANGING DETAILS.
Royal Commissioners and Counsel Discuss Details of Further Programme.

A brief session of the royal commission was held in the Driand hotel yesterday morning, when the commissioners met the counsel engaged by interested parties, and made an effort to map out the work for the remaining sessions, so that there would be more system to the manner of having the evidence submitted. This it is hoped will greatly facilitate the labors of the commission. For instance, it is intended to have it announced each afternoon and published what witnesses from respective trades will be called on the next day, so that parties interested can be present and will not be kept in uncertainty as to when they will be required.

It was also thought that the short cessation of active taking of evidence would enable counsel to call witnesses and arrange more fully for submission of information. The expectation is that it will be another fortnight before the sittings of the commission in this city will be through, and by allowing those who are looking up data and getting witnesses, the day off, it is expected that there will be more regularity in the calling of witnesses, many of whom have voluntarily sacrificed a good deal of time and been somewhat inconvenienced in their attendance at the sittings of the commission.

LOST HIS GRIP.
And the Valise Went Down in Thirty Feet of Water.

Diver McDonald did some prospecting at the bottom of the upper harbor, where the steamer City of Nanaimo is berthed, yesterday morning, and he struck gold which yielded \$120 to the valise. It seems that on Saturday last while a Chinese who was a passenger on the City of Nanaimo was going ashore he loosened his grip on his valise as he was walking along the gangplank, and the valise went down in thirty feet of water. The diver made a descent and soon found the valise, which contained \$120, and took it to the police station, where the Chinaman can obtain it on deducting \$50, the salvage coming to the diver. The Chinaman has not been located as yet.

Election of Officers.—At the annual meeting of the Natural History Society to be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the reception of reports will take place. All members are requested to be present.

When you want a lawn mower, garden tools of any kind, spray pumps, poultry netting, paints, oils, or, in fact, anything in the hardware line, you cannot do better than to call in at Shore's hardware store, corner Johnson and Government streets. See advertisement in another column.

Tickets for the first annual hospital ball given by the Women's Auxiliary at Chemists, Friday, 12th April, are on sale at Chalmers & Mitchell's Book and Stationery, or at T. N. Hibben and Driand Hotel.

"DARDANELLES"
A marvellous success in the manufacture of a Pure Egyptian Cigarette. Have you tried them? For sale everywhere. 15 cts. per package.

THE WESTSIDE.

Victoria's Greatest Dry Goods Store.

24th March, 1901.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF JACKETS, COSTUMES, CAPES

On Monday and following days "The Westside" will display a collection of Ladies' Jackets, Cashmeres and Capes, rarely, if ever, seen in Victoria.

Wherever the eye wanders it will meet a dazzling array of beauty that tells you of what is newest and best in the world's fashion centres. Paris, London or New York never before sent such handsome representatives, and the key note is stylishness, together with economy in price.



Ladies Spring Jackets.

Ladies' Tailor-made Jackets, tight-fitting back, box front, with or without velvet collar; colors Blue, Fawn, Red, Grey and Black.

Prices:—\$4.90, \$6.50, \$7.25, to \$20.00.

Ladies' Stylish Jackets, semi-fitting back, with box fronts, made in extra fine English covert cloth; colors Fawn and Black only.

Price:—\$4.75.

Ladies' New Box Coats, made in fine Kersey or Covert cloth, single or double-breasted, lengths from 27 inches to 36 inches long; colors Light Fawn, Green, Grey, Blue and Black.

Prices:—\$6.00, \$8.75, \$9.25 to \$15.00.

Ladies Spring Costumes

Ladies' Taylor-made Homespun Costumes, with Eton Jacket, and full flare skirts; colors Fawn, Brown, Grey and Black.

Price:—\$9.00

Ladies' Tailor-made Costumes, made in fine English covert or homespun cloth, the new Eton coat shape, double-breasted, with stitched velvet and silk collar, the new bell sleeves, the new blouse skirt; colors Fawn, Brown, Blue and Black.

Price:—\$12.50

Ladies' Stylish Tailor-made Costumes, the new Russian blouse-shaped jacket, or the new Eton jacket, with bishop sleeves, the new flare or blouse skirt, silk applique trimmed; come in all the new shades of Blue, Grey, Red and Fawn, also Black.

Prices:—\$15.00 to \$39.00

OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Is under the supervision of Miss McMillan, who is prepared to guarantee every satisfaction in Fit and Style. Miss McMillan has just returned from a business visit to Eastern cities, and brings many new ideas, which are sure to be appreciated.

AGENTS FOR THE NEW IDEA PATTERNS—15c. EACH.

THE HUTCHESON COMPANY, LD.

VICTORIA, B.C.

When Passing Along Johnson Street
It would be well worth your while to stop for a few moments at our show windows and take in the display of our canned goods for this week.

You Will Notice
Canned Salmon (Pine Tree and Wellington brands), canned lobsters and lobsters in glass, smoked eels and pickled eels, anchovies in oil and in pickle, crab, mackerel in mustard, paragon mackerel, kippered herring, herrings in shining sauce, Russia Caviar and Fintons Haddocks. We quote this week. Canned Salmon—
Pine Tree Brand, per can 15c
Neptune Brand, per 2 cans 25c
Eagle Brand, per can 10c
Wellington Brand, per half flats, 3 cans 25c
Clam Netting, per can 20c
Sardines—
Domestic 6c
Imported 10c
Creamery Butter 25c
Always on hand, Wellington, Delta or Eden Bank Butter; also Lipton's and Armour's Ham and Bacon.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd., 39-41 Johnson St.

A Reminder
It pays to remember that the best place in the city for
WATCH REPAIRING
—IS—
BLYTH'S
An expert in Fine English Watch Work.
65 FORT STREET. NEAR DOUGLAS

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. EYES TESTED FREE.
37 FORT ST.

SPRING MILLINERY OPENING
Tuesday, March 19. Latest Paris and American styles and patterns.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
81 DOUGLAS STREET.

Steinway
PIANOS

POODLE DOG MENU
SUNDAY, MARCH 24. PRICE 50c.
SOUP—Chicken Broth; Tomato; Consommé.
FISH—Mussels Bordelais; Baked Salmon.
Sauce Hollandaise; Baked Codfish au Gratin; Fried Silver Herring.
SALAD—Sliced Tomatoes; Hot-house Lettuce.
BOILED—Shoulder of Mutton, Capers Sauce.
ENTREES—Sweet Bread Patties; Eastern Oysters on Shell; Curried Lamb with Rice; Crab Fricassee; Kummell Omelette.
ROASTS—Chicken with Dressing; Prime Rib of Beef au Jus; Fillet of Veal with Green Peas.
VEGETABLES—Cauliflower; Mashed Turnips; Sweet Corn; Boiled, Mashed and Browned Potatoes.
DESSERT—Peach Cobbler with Whipped Cream; Rhubarb, Mince, Apple Pie; Compote Figs; Prunes; Strawberry Ice Cream; Assorted Cakes; Fruit; Canadian Cheese; Cafe Noir.

At once the glory and inspiration of musical art, The Steinway Pianos have done more to develop musical cultivation during the past 30 years than any other single factor. By their capacity to express tonal effects as does no other instrument, they have given added impetus to musical effort on both continents. This is a fact gratefully acknowledged by all great modern composers. The Steinway Pianos stand peerless and alone as the standard of the world.

M.W. WAITT & CO.
Sole Representatives
Piano Warerooms
44 Government Street.

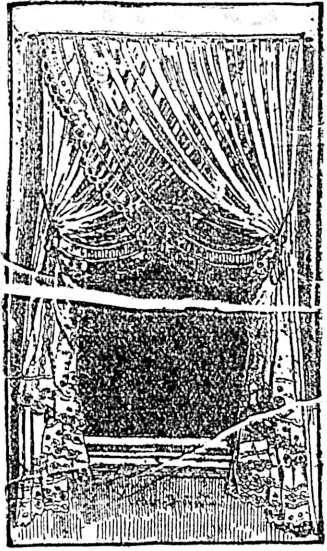
Men's Millinery Opening

If you intend to buy a new spring hat our stock can't help but interest you. All the new styles are now ready for your inspection. If you want a Derby we have New Langley, Wakefield or Christy, and our prices are from 50c to \$1.00 cheaper than others.
If you want a Fedora we have every new style and color that is made, a showing of 31 distinct shapes and colors. Prices from \$1.00 up to \$3.50. Our novelties are:
The Baden-Powell.
The New Bowler.
The New Crush.
The New Faggare Fedora.
We keep only hats that have worth and sell them for what they are worth; no fancy prices.

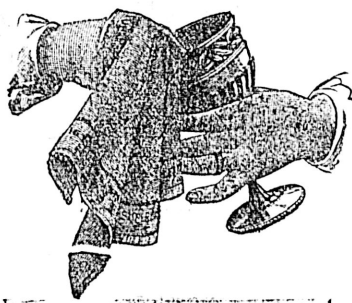
W. G. Cameron
VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH CLOTHIER.
65 JOHNSON STREET.

Spring House Cleaning and Furnishing !!

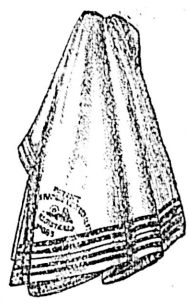
THE TIME YOU WILL NEED MANY THINGS IN OUR LINE TO WHICH WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION



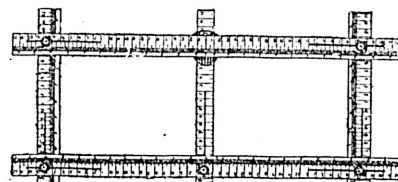
BOBBINET MUFFLED CURTAINS and Nets—Will be more popular this season than ever. Curtains from \$2.75 to \$7.00 pair. Goods by the yard, 30x42 inches wide 40c and 55c yard.



SELYT POLISHING CLOTHS—Of great durability, in many cases surpass chamols leather.



NO. 1 HOUSE DUSTER—\$1.50 per dozen. New material, a substitute for chamols leather; soft as velvet.



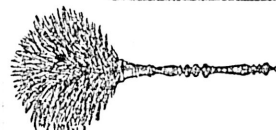
"NO SAG" CURTAIN STRETCHER—The very best on the market. No. 7—6x12 feet, ruled 1 inch apart, \$3.50. No. 8—7x14, ruled 1 inch apart, \$4.50.



NO. 75 STOVIO BRUSH, 25c.—A good serviceable brush; also scrub, dust and all kinds of brushes.



NO. 2 PATENT SOCKET MOP HEAD—14 ounce, extra quality, 65c. Price includes handle.



NO. 19F FANCY COCKTAIL DUSTER, 25c.—For light bric-a-brac. Also all kinds of feather dusters.



STEP LADDERS, 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet high, 40 cents per foot.

WEILER BROS., Complete Furnishers, Government Street, Corner Broughton

Another Tale

Of Gold

Miners Tell of Discoveries on Slate Creek and Miller Gulch.

Four Thousand Dollars Taken Out by Prospectors in a Week.

News of the latest gold strike in the wealth lined vales of the North is brought by the steamer Danube, Chas. Cramer, Dracey Levell, Harry E. King and H. Smith arrived at Skagway on March 15 from the Chetochena country, where they struck it rich and they give full particulars of the discoveries on Slate creek and Miller gulch, which are among the richest finds of the year. Cramer and Levell in less than a week's time sluiced out \$4,000 on the Miller gulch claim, while King and Smith, in the same period sluiced out \$1,000 on Slate creek. The gold was found at the surface, being flakey at the surface, and on Miller gulch, where a depth of about four and one-half feet was reached, it was already coarse and nuggety, while on the Slate creek diggings of King and Smith it went 50 cents to the pan, nuggets being occasional.

Slate creek, the scene of the discovery, is a tributary to the Chetochena river, which empties into Copper river. The creek is about two hundred and forty miles inland on the Abercrombie wagon road from Valdez. Last June Darcy, Levell and Charles Cramer made the first strike. After that time they whittled lumber and packed it eight miles, built cabins and erected a string of sluice boxes before commencing work during the last of August. Their strike caused a small rush to Slate creek, to which Miller gulch is a tributary. All the locators took out some gold, the amount varying from a few dollars to a thousand dollars.

E. F. King, located on Snake creek, said: "The creek lies in the Chetochena river district, in which the Chetochena river is located. It is about 240 miles from Valdez on the Abercrombie road. There were some 40 men on the ground a year ago. Cramer and Levell made their first strike on Miller gulch last June. We found gold on the surface and got down as deep as three and one-half feet. We sluiced four days and took over one thousand dollars, which we showed with us." The gold Mr. Smith sluiced was coarse, some being flakey and some having nuggets.

"We got as high as 50 cents a pan," continued Smith. "We were short of grub, and during the last of August a freshet came which filled up our ditch by which we got our water. As we had to go out for provisions we did not do

any further work. Cramer and Levell in the same time took over \$4,000 on their Miller gulch claim.

"The Abercrombie wagon road is in good shape, the road being completed about 10 miles beyond Copper Centre, and a good trail from there on. The telegraph line is finished about 100 miles in by this time. Cables are now in for the ferry over the Klutena. I think Capt. Abercrombie is entitled to great credit for what he has done. He performed an engineering feat in finding a route in from the coast without crossing glaciers, to accomplish which few men would have risked their reputations. His men had to pack their stuff across the big glacier to do the work, and that was a piece of work which no one would have dreamed of being possible."

GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR. When you ask for any of Dr. Chase's Remedies look for his portrait and signature on the box, otherwise you may get an imitation. Beware of the druggist who tries to induce you to take something sold to be "just as good." If he substitutes medicines he will substitute drugs in prescription. Insist on getting what you ask for and remember that there are no family remedies to be compared to those of Dr. A. W. Chase, author of the famous Recipe Book.

BUSINESS DEAD IN DAWSON

Many of the Merchants Intend to Dispose of Their Stocks.

Business at Dawson is at a standstill, the stores and warehouses are greatly overstocked, and wholesale prices are lower than ever known there. This statement is made by Mr. L. Robinson, merchant tailor of Vancouver, who arrived from the Klondike capital yesterday. He came out over the ice, or what is left of it, arriving at Seattle on the Victorian yesterday. Mr. Robinson spent a full month in Dawson and along the creeks, and being an observing man, has a good idea of the conditions in that country. He said: "I found Dawson very dull, everybody complaining on account of the stoppage of winter work, but on the creeks I saw some very large dumps, and I predict that the clean-up will be larger than even last year. The market is overstocked with all kinds of goods, and everything is away down in price. Many of the merchants with whom I spoke said they intended to sell out and would not stop another winter. The stocks carried in the warehouses of the big companies surprised me beyond description, and I have seen some pretty large stocks. In Dawson one can get the very best of everything very cheaply in the wholesale stores, but in the restaurants the prices are high on account of the high rents that are charged. Wines are still at \$10 a day without board, and \$8 a day with board. On our way out we met 75 loaded teams taking in every conceivable class of goods. The men with me, old Dawsonites, expressed great sympathy for the men who were taking these goods in, saying they did not believe that they would realize the freight on much of it.

"Just before we left Dawson an order was received from Ottawa, extending the time for closing the gambling and music halls until June 1, it having been pointed out that to close them on shorter notice would work a great hardship on the employees, most of whom were without sufficient funds to leave the country. When the news was received there was quite a celebration.

"There was considerable excitement over the discoveries on Thistle creek, near the Stewart river. I saw about 15 ounces taken from the creek in very pretty nuggets.

"White Horse is livelier than Dawson, there being much activity there on account of the boat building and overhauling of the steamers. A great many men are at work there.

On the way in Mr. Robinson was thrown from a sleigh, and had two ribs broken. However, he recovered sufficiently to do considerable business, taking many orders for spring clothing. Had he been able to remain longer he could have done much more. The trip out was made in five days and ten hours from Dawson to Skagway, by the most convenient and comfortable way of travelling, the company having a courteous staff of officers, who do all in their power for the comfort of their patrons. The trail was very bad from Selkirk to White Horse, the sleigh runners being beneath water in a number of places.

Danube Back From Skagway

Orders to Close Dance Halls and Gambling at Dawson Waived till June.

Railway From Dawson to the Creeks.—Late News from Nome.

Steamer Danube, which returned from Skagway last night, with a small list of passengers, picked up Ole Johnson, a suicide, in Wrangell narrows on her way north, who succumbed to his injuries at Skagway. Last Sunday afternoon at about 2:30 o'clock, as the Danube was at a point about 10 miles north of Wrangell narrows, she was hailed from the schooner Annie, one of the fleet of vessels usually hanging around there fishing for halibut. Capt. Post immediately ordered the Danube stopped and Johnson was taken aboard.

The particulars of the sad affair, as gathered from the wounded man and his younger brother after their arrival at Skagway, leave no doubt on the point that the man deliberately shot himself. It appears that the members of the Annie's crew, with the exception of Johnson, went out from the schooner in dories to set the lines preparatory to making the day's catch, as is their custom. When they returned to the schooner, about an hour and a half afterward, they were horrified to find Johnson lying in his bunk, writhing and twisting in a great pool of blood.

As soon as they recovered from their surprise, they applied such means as were at hand to alleviate the man's sufferings and make him as comfortable as possible. When the Danube hove in sight it was decided to put him aboard, in the hope of getting him medical attendance in time to save his life.

Upon the arrival of the steamer at Skagway, Dr. Moore was summoned, and the injured man was conveyed to the railroad hospital, where he soon afterwards died.

August Johnson, the younger brother, is at a total loss as to how his brother should have committed the act. The brothers have been together for years, and during that time Ole has been in good health and spirits.

News was brought by the Danube of the extension of the dance house gambling house and saloon privileges at Dawson. A despatch to the Skagway Alaskan on March 18 says: "Major Wood today received a telegram from Ottawa, stating that the government had decided, after due deliberation, to permit all dance houses, gambling places and saloons to run until June 1 next. As soon as the news was spread around town the sports believed it to be too good to be true, and proceeded to verify it. As soon as the story was found to be correct, the town was painted a mild vermilion.

"The large wine dealers and the big companies which carry heavy stocks of liquor are more than pleased that the time has been extended, for it will give them time to dispose of their goods before the camp is closed and transformed into a graveyard."

A Dawson despatch of March 14 says: "Thomas O'Brien has secured an amended charter from Ottawa to build a railroad from Eldorado, Dominion, Quartz and Indian creeks by the hillsides, instead of the creek bottoms.

The clean-up for the season was expected to begin within three or four weeks of March 14, and it was thought the net amount would be much larger than heretofore estimated.

A despatch from Dawson of March 14 says: "Stapades continue daily. Just now there is a big rush to Euroka, where splendid concessions have been made by the government.

Arrivals from Dawson report that Chief gulch, which was opened for relocation February 25, was cornered in a most novel way. Sam Bonfield and James Macpherson, of the Gold Hill hotel at the Forks, led a party of thirteen stampedees, and staked every claim that was left for relocation.

It is probable that 100 people will leave Dawson for the Tanana this month, said R. T. Adams, who came out from Dawson after spending a few days at White Horse. Probably another 100 will leave after navigation opens, but it is the consensus of opinion that that will be probably all who will depart from Dawson.

Winter development in the Bear creek district is now on its full blast, and a number of claim owners are hard at work sinking a shaft to bedrock, which as yet has never been found. It could easily have been accomplished last fall had not water stopped all work after a certain depth had been reached.

D. R. Morrison has bought the Copper King mine on Last Chance gulch, in the Atlin district, to William A. Kolb, an Eastern capitalist, for \$20,000. The terms of the bond are as follows: \$1,000 to be paid on or before May 1, 1901; \$9,500 to be paid on May 1, 1902; \$9,500 on May 1, 1903. Dr. Morrison says it is the intention of the purchaser to have a stamp mill running on the property as soon as the machinery can be shipped in and put in place.

St. Germain creek, which empties into the Big Salmon about seven miles from the mouth of Livingstone creek, is mentioned by the White Horse Star as a possible heavy producer for 1901. Discovery claim is located about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth of the creek, and suggests to the value of \$225 each have been secured on bedrock at this point only averages from six to seven feet below the surface.

J. K. Smith, who operated an alleged stage line, was arrested at White Horse, charged with obtaining money under false pretences. He obtained an option on a "rickety old coach, two sick horses, a canvas and a mule" (the description belongs to the Alaskan and booked 17 passengers at \$100 a head.

A Dawson despatch of March 18 says: "E. O. Caswell, of Skagway, has applied to the Dominion government for a subsidy to be used in partly defraying the expenses of a telephone line from Skagway into the Porcupine district.

"Kid West" was taken North on the Danube, en route to Dawson to give evidence against O'Brien, who is charged with being concerned in the murder over a bear skin of three men who were en route to Dawson by sleigh. He was booked by Detective Seely as J. Clark.

Victoria Cafe.

25c. DINNER. From 5 p. m. SOUP—Ox Tail; Lentil. FISH—Baked Spring Salmon and Parsley Sauce; Fried Oolichans. ROILED—Sheep's Tongues and Caper Sauce. ENTREES—Kidney Sauté with Mushrooms and Green Peas; Macaroni à la Creme; Orange Fritters. ROASTS—Prime Sirloin Beef; Leg of Lamb and Mint Sauce; Chicken with Ham and Bread Sauce. VEGETABLES—Rolled and Mashed Potatoes; Sweet Corn. DESSERT—Baked Apple Dumplings; Lemon Cream Pie; Cranberry Pie; Pumpkin Pie; Stewed Apples; Stewed Prunes.

A. Stewart having recently purchased at a sacrifice the immense stock of Thos. Bradbury, is now prepared to give bargains in monumental work never before heard of in Victoria. Intending buyers should not delay but take advantage of this rare opportunity.

Suicide.—The shocking news has been received from Cobble Hill that a prominent farmer there, Reuben Cousins, had hanged himself. It is supposed, a fit insanity. The news occurred on Wednesday night, and the news reached the city yesterday. Cousins was long a resident of the Island, having come from England originally. His farm is near Mill Bay, some three miles from Cobble Hill. About a year ago, he attempted suicide by drowning, and since then has been in this city for

a long time, under treatment for mental illness, and left for home some weeks ago, when it was thought all likelihood of a return of the malady was over. He was well known and highly respected in the city and in the locality where he had been so long.

Dwarf Essex Rape.—Dr. Withycombe, vice-director of the Oregon experimental station at Corvallis, has been good enough to present the department of agriculture with a sack of seed of Dwarf Essex Rape, raised by himself at the station, and it is therefore guaranteed pure. Mr. Anderson will be glad to distribute this seed among farmers who are desirous of trying this fodder plant. Dr. Withycombe, in common with all who have any experience with rape, declare it to be the very best sowing crop, and without exception the most profitable and best for general feeding purposes, dairy cows excepted. Mr. F. W. Hodson says it is the best producer of pork and mutton he knows of.

Wouldn't Be Caught.—A runaway horse which had disengaged itself from a vehicle on Douglas street yesterday at noon came flying down the centre of the street, and a man ran out with the laudable intention of stopping its mad career. The horse paid no attention to the would-be captor, and ran straight over him, knocking him down. The man picked himself out of the dust, and, strange to say, had not a scratch. Somewhat to the amusement of the onlookers, however, he had his temper ruffled by his failure, and shook his fist vigorously after the still flying equine.

Successful Affair.—The "old-timers' concert" in Temperance Hall last evening was a great success. The hall was very well filled. On the platform were His Worship Mayor Hayward, who presided; Ex-Mayor Redfern; Noah Shakespeare, ex-M. P.; Mr. McKay; W. A. Robertson, ex-M. P.; Mr. Haynes, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Brown and Mr. Walker. Mr. N. S. Shakespeare rendered "The Old Folks at Home" in very pleasing style, the audience singing the chorus; Mr. Longfield gave a pianoforte solo; Mr. Crawford gave a very good humorous song; Mr. McKay, an old soldier who fought at Alma, recited a sad incident of that battle in very feeling style; Mr. Haynes gave a violin solo in magnificent style, being compelled to respond to an enthusiastic encore, and in reply he gave another capital selection. Mr. Douglas delighted the audience with his humorous song about "The Faithful Lovers." His listeners insisted upon an encore, and Mr. Douglas rendered "The Laird o' Cock Pen" in inimitable fashion. Ex-Mayor Redfern brought the house down with his rendering of "The Old Pack Mule"; for an encore Mr. Redfern gave "The Village Blacksmith" in fine style. Last evening the old gentlemen surpassed themselves, and the young men would find it a difficult matter to arrange as good a programme as the one that delighted the audience last night.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They cure the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

WILL BE CONTINUED.

Six More Performances to Be Given by Searchlight Company.

The matinee and evening entertainments given by the Searchlight Company at the A. O. U. W. hall yesterday, drew large audiences, the floor and galleries being packed to their utmost capacity. The management estimate that they turned away over two hundred people at last evening's performance. In view of this splendid patronage and the admitted excellence of the entertainment provided, it has been decided to continue the performance Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week. The moving pictures present a variety of subjects highly interesting, amusing and instructive. The impressive representation of Queen Victoria's funeral procession passing through Windsor is so wonderfully realistic that the audience feels itself transported to the very scene of the greatest spectacular event of the century. Sailors, soldiers, priests, priests, steeds, masted ships, marshals, princes and kings pass along with measured tread, and so vivid is the impression that one almost hears the strains of the funeral march. The funeral pageant is only one of the many attractions of the show. The trip up the Seine is very instructive, being especially interesting in revealing the ornate and massive architecture of the Parisian buildings and the marvellous bridges. The ascension of the Eiffel tower, the Spanish bull fight, the bill dog and the tramp, the startling exhibitions of spiritualists and mesmerists, the acrobats, and many other equally interesting sub-

SEARCHLIGHT

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

at A. O. U. W. HALL

Matinee 2:30 :: Evenings 8:30

Doors will be Open at 7:30

New Views Queen's Funeral

Northbound.	Daily A.M.	Sat. & Sun. P.M.
Leave Victoria	8.00	4.25
Leave Shawnigan Lake	10.15	5.42
Leave Alderlea (Duncans)	10.55	6.20
Leave Chemalusa	11.27	6.50
Leave Ladysmith	11.47	7.10
Leave Nanaimo	12.45	8.02
Arrive Wellington	1.00	8.17

Excursion tickets on sale to and from all points, good Saturday and Sunday.

For rates and all information apply at Company's offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY

TIME TABLE NO. 41. IN EFFECT MARCH 23rd, 1901.

Northbound.	Daily A.M.	Sat. & Sun. P.M.
Leave Victoria	8.00	4.25
Leave Shawnigan Lake	10.15	5.42
Leave Alderlea (Duncans)	10.55	6.20
Leave Chemalusa	11.27	6.50
Leave Ladysmith	11.47	7.10
Leave Nanaimo	12.45	8.02
Arrive Wellington	1.00	8.17

Excursion tickets on sale to and from all points, good Saturday and Sunday.

For rates and all information apply at Company's offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

A Question Of Dollars

We solve it for you and save you the dollars. See our Jardinieres, 40c, 50c, and 60c, good values.

Hastie's Fair 77 Government Street

John Colbert Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter, Ships Plumbing, Etc.

4 Broad St., Victoria, B.C. Telephone 552. P. O. Box 545.

MINING BROKERS

Wood & Smith Duncans, V. I., B. C.

Have some choice properties situated on Mt. Sicker and Richards for sale. Also shares in the Tye Co., and Mt. Sicker & B. C. Dev. Co., listed in our office. Maps of the claims on Mt. Sicker and Brenton as surveyed and prepared by H. Fry, M. E., P. L. S., for sale. The latest mining information of the District may always be obtained at our office.

Wanted

All in need of a good smoke to call at the United Service Cigar Store

21 Store Street. And forever hold their peace. Chas. Hanbury, Late Royal Engineer, proprietor.

Removal Notice

W. H. Adams, representing the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, has removed from 31 Fort street to 75 Douglas street.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take on sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. Price 25 cents. Purely Vegetable. No Alcohol.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Ceylon and India Tea

GREEN OR BLACK

IS PERFECT TEA.

It is Perfect Because It is Pure, Wholesome, Clean, Delicious.

It reaches you in its natural state. Prussian Blue, Soapstone, etc., are not used, as in other teas, to hide defects. It has none.

A free sample of delicious SALADA Tea sent on receipt of postal mentioning which you drink—Black, Mixed or Green Tea. Address "SALADA," Toronto or Montreal.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—In your issue of this morning "Flat Justitia" delivered himself of a two-column diatribe regarding the proposed amendments to the "Medical Act." He starts off by giving a learned dissertation on the "Medical Act" of 1880, which has been repealed so long ago that it is practically forgotten, and all his argument, if such it can be called, is directed against repealed legislation. The Federated Board of Secret Societies only ask a just amendment and all the letters to the papers will not prevent justice being done. Their motive is "One country, one flag," through they don't see why the doctors should be treated better than the lawyer, surveyors and assayers. The "Medical Act" in regard to efficiency will not be attacked by the amendments proposed, as those who will place the medical profession on exactly the same basis as the other learned ones, Victoria's doctors made the trouble themselves, the societies were not looking for it. The societies are backed by public opinion, and a majority of the House, and the only thing the local medicals can do is "to come down off their perch" continue in the line they lately proposed by treating the societies as men who know what they themselves want, and then with the assurance against undue influence the proposed amendments will obtain. They need not fear that the societies will not meet them half way. Anyhow, only the writer and four more know the exact wording of the proposed amendments and anyone outside writing about them is talking through his hat. When they are introduced to the house most, if not all, of the objections raised by your correspondent will be met, and until that time I trust all the local papers will refrain from publishing anything about the matter, the details of which are no public property. The day after the bill is introduced the Federated Board will explain through the columns of the daily papers their position, and I believe in a manner that will commend itself to the public. Until then I trust "Flat Justitia" will refrain from wasting valuable space regarding something the details of which they are totally unacquainted with.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

CHINESE COMMISSION.

Sir,—I would suggest that those who are striving to make a case before the commission against the Chinese, that they are neglecting what should be their strongest points. Great stress is being laid on the fact that Chinese competition has reduced white men's wages. It seems to me that to make their case conclusive they should bring evidence to prove that the said competition has reduced white wages below the rate paid in other parts of Canada. In other colonies where Chinese competition does not exist. So far it has been proved by the evidence of a tailor that he used to be paid \$18, to \$20 per week, whereas he now only earns \$12 to \$15. I do not pretend to know much about that line of business, but I should not have thought the latter rate, compared to that ruling in other places, to be so poor as to force a workman to leave the country for fear of coming to starvation point. In fact I have some suspicion that if the former rate had been maintained during the recent bad times, the consequent price of a suit of clothes would perhaps have compelled some of us to revert to the costume said to have been sported by Adam before the fall. I would therefore implore the gentlemen referred to, with what object every patriotic British Columbian must of course be in sympathy, to take advantage of the present opportunity and to show that the rate paid in other parts of Canada, in other colonies where Chinese competition does not exist, for of course there can be no other reason, driven down to a lower rate than that obtainable in other similar places.

E. MURGRAVE.

Duncan, March 10.

THE POLL TAX.

Sir,—It was most difficult to foresee that a five-dollar poll-tax would excite opposition. Any addition to taxation no matter how much needed, nor however worthy the purpose, always meets with obstruction in some quarters. But it may be fair to ask whether it is positively necessary to make this increase. If one is to believe what British Columbia says it would seem unnecessary. When the writer was in the Kootenay district he met many who had never paid the poll-tax and others who had paid it once during four, or five, or more years. In this part of the country it seems this is also to a large extent true. If the department knows the population of this province and compares that with their poll tax returns, the discrepancy would at once appear. The writer is subject to correction, but he would like to know, in a matter where it would be more to his interest to say he had paid the tax, is worthy anything, a considerable discrepancy should appear. Now, sir, it may be wise to make this increase. If it is in the interests of education, all true citizens should loyally support it. But if it can be shown that a three-dollar tax, properly collected, would cover the needs of the government in their honest endeavors to meet the increasing needs of education why raise it to five? The writer humbly begs to make a few suggestions in this connection. (1) Would it not be well to wait till after the Dominion census before imposing this tax? With the census before

slated by judicious advertising. Professional rule makes acquaintance even more difficult, and the chances of successful practice remote. It delays the new arrival from newspaper mention of the fact, and however well qualified, the public know little or nothing of him. This rule serves a protective purpose, prevents the city from becoming a mere market for the medical pilgrims, however skilful, and results in the maintenance of a tariff of charges obtainable nowhere else on the continent. Now, it is a fact that the societies have recognized in the past the abilities of some of these practitioners, and I will ask here how many in this city have not obtained their foothold through this open door? Herein lies the whole danger. The condemnation of society practice and a general desire to still further tighten the meshes and add a sense of security to the fortunate ones on the inside. We are now endeavoring to build up a province, encourage manufacturing and industries, inviting capitalists to open up our vast resources with a view of attracting a large population. Will our legislators take into serious consideration the advisability of relieving societies of this part of their work and recognize for once and all time that in health matters and the administration and regulation of the practice of medicine, public not private interests, are of first importance, and assume that they have in educational matters the full responsibility with the municipalities in providing for and carrying out in the public interest the more efficient service under the direction of the Board of Health.

PHIL R. SMITH.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO

Stock Brokers and Commission Agents

TO THE PUBLIC:—We are prepared AS YOUR AGENTS, to place orders on the New York Stock and Exchange, Canadian, American, European, and Industrial Stocks, and Wheat, Corn or Pork, either for delivery or for margins. We operate over leased wires through Messrs. Hopkins & Co., of Portland, Ore., and Messrs. B. Lobdell & Co., New York Stock Exchange. The collector gives out a number of receipts, and the collector comes across Wing the necessary receipt is forthcoming. Not being a Chinaman the collector is unable to identify such and every Chinaman with whom he comes in contact. Moreover the collector generally has a large district under his control. Consequently even though he may be fairly well acquainted with the Chinese of his town or village, he is quite at sea when he goes out to other places in his district.

Finance and Commerce

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(By B. Williams & Co., Stock Brokers.)

New York, March 23.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchange today:	
Wheat—	Open. High. Low. Close.
May.....	80 1/2 80 3/4 80 1/2 80 1/2
July.....	46 1/2 47 46 1/2 47
Nov.....	46 1/2 47 46 1/2 47
New York, March 23.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:	
Open. High. Low. Close.	
Am. Sugar.....	113 113 112 112 1/2
Am. Tobacco.....	127 1/2 128 127 1/2 127 1/2
People's Gas.....	100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
C. & N. W. R. R.....	151 1/2 152 151 1/2 151 1/2
Manhattan.....	125 1/2 126 125 1/2 125 1/2
C. R. I. & N. R. R.....	128 1/2 129 128 1/2 128 1/2
B. R. T. R. R.....	83 1/2 84 83 1/2 83 1/2
A. & S. P. R. R.....	94 1/2 95 94 1/2 94 1/2
S. P. R. R.....	45 1/2 46 45 1/2 45 1/2
B. & O. R. R.....	92 1/2 93 92 1/2 92 1/2
L. & N. R. R.....	100 100 99 100 1/2
C. P. R. R.....	92 1/2 93 92 1/2 92 1/2
Can. Pac. R. R.....	45 1/2 46 45 1/2 45 1/2
N. P. R. R.....	87 1/2 88 87 1/2 87 1/2
T. C. R. R.....	60 1/2 61 60 1/2 60 1/2
A. & S. P. R. R.....	60 1/2 61 60 1/2 60 1/2
W. U. R. R.....	88 1/2 89 88 1/2 88 1/2
Money loaning at 2 1/2 per cent.	

MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. M. More & Co., Ltd.)

Toronto, March 23.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange today:	
Asked. Bid.	
B. C. Gold Fields.....	11 1/2 11 1/2
Black Tail.....	11 1/2 11 1/2
Brandon & Golden Crown.....	8 8
Canadian G. P. S. S.....	7 1/2 7 1/2
Cariboo.....	30 30
Cariboo Hydraulic.....	\$1.60 \$1.45
Centre Star.....	\$1.02 \$0.98
Crow's Nest Pass Coal.....	\$30.00 \$28.00
Deer Trail Coal.....	28 28
Fairview Corp.....	24 24
Golden Star.....	34 34
Giant.....	34 34
Iron Mask.....	28 28
Knob Hill.....	60 60
Granby Smelter.....	52 47
Montreal & London.....	54 3
Morning Glory.....	8 8
Morrison.....	8 6 1/2
Noble Pipe.....	5 1/2 4
North Star.....	85 78
Oakley.....	10 10
Payne.....	20 37 1/2
Rambling Cariboo Con.....	27 25
Republic.....	30 32 1/2
St. Lawrence.....	24 24
War Eagle Con.....	40 45 1/2
Waterloo.....	3 2
White Bear, 1,500, 1,500, 1,500, 500 at 4 1/2.	
Whitcomb.....	0 1/2 7 1/2

SALES.

Payne, 500 at 37 1/2.

White Bear, 1,500, 1,500, 1,500, 500 at 4 1/2.

Golden Star, 5,000 at 5 1/2, 500 at 5 1/2.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c.

CATARRH CURE... 25c. This is a direct cure for the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

(By W. G. Dickinson.)

Drives Being Paid Farmers.	
Eggs, fresh, per doz., trade.....	15c
Eggs, fresh, per doz., cash.....	12 1/2
Butter, creamery.....	20c to 20 1/2
Butter, dairy.....	\$22 to \$23
Potatoes.....	\$22 to \$23
Hay.....	\$10
Oats.....	\$27
Wheat.....	\$28 to \$27

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer "Charmion" from Vancouver.

C. Perkins.....	Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson.
C. Haynes.....	Mrs. Pettit.
W. Bone.....	J. H. McCreedy.
Mrs. J. Sargison.....	Wm. Stinson.
W. K. Henson.....	W. G. McKenzie.
J. Patterson.....	Ross Robertson.
J. J. Gray.....	Miss Mercy.
J. E. Elliott.....	Mel. Potts.
S. Nesbitt.....	S. A. Spencer.
R. M. Simmons.....	Capt. Tatlow.
Wm. Hill.....	R. D. Munro.
G. H. Macfarlane.....	Mrs. W. R. Kyle.
Mrs. Turner.....	A. Farvis.
T. Turner.....	P. H. Worlock.
Ethel Wyldie.....	M. Hills.
W. A. Anderson.....	S. P. Moody.
Mrs. Greenwood.....	G. M. Leshman.
H. Goldie.....	R. Fisher.
Miss Wodden.....	A. Form.

LADYSMITH LADYSMITH

THE FUTURE.

INDUSTRIAL CITY INDUSTRIAL CITY INDUSTRIAL CITY

NOW HAS.

A REGULAR DAILY FERRY A REGULAR DAILY FERRY

Connecting the C. P. R. WITH E. & N. RY.

AT LADYSMITH

Company's pay office will be moved to Ladysmith. The short direct line from Extension to Ladysmith will start building this spring. Building is going on all over the town, and fine buildings too.

Everything advertised is sure coming to pass.

If you want the best investment in B. C. today then you will buy lots in

LADYSMITH LADYSMITH

THOMAS KITCHIN, Head Agency LADYSMITH

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA NO. 1, A. F. & A. M. 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—A. MAXWELL, MUIR Sec.

Queen's Hotel

E. GOLDING, PROP.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

RATES PER DAY: \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

COR. STORE AND JOHNSON STREETS.

Free Bus.

VICTORIA, B. C.

RETAIL MARKETS.

Eggs are a little cheaper this week. Delta Creamery Butter and Cowichan Creamery Butter have gone up. Or the fish, herring are the cheapest; next come flounders, then snappers, cod, while the most expensive are halibut, spring salmon, blotters and Kippers.

Flour—Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl., \$5.50

Lake of the Woods, per bbl., \$5.50

Snowflake, per bbl., \$4.75

Galaxy Hungarian, per bbl., \$5.50

Cariboo McKinnon, per bbl., \$5.00

XXX Enderby, per bbl., \$4.75

Grain—

Wheat, per ton..... 30

Corn, whole, per ton..... 25 1/2

Canfield, per ton..... 25 1/2

Oats, per ton..... 30 00

Outmeal, per 100 lbs..... 45

Rolls oats, B. & K., per 100 lbs..... 14 1/2

Rolls oats, B. & K., per 100 lbs..... 14 1/2

Feed—

Hay, baled, per ton..... 13 1/2

Straw, per bale..... 75

Canfield, per ton..... 22 1/2

Hillings, per ton..... 16 1/2

Run, per ton..... 20 00

Ground Feed, per ton..... 20 00

Vegetables—

Potatoes, per 100 lbs..... 1 1/2

Cabbage, per lb..... 3 1/2

Carrots, per head..... 2 for 25

Onions, per lb..... 5 1/2

Carrots, per lb..... 2 1/2

Tomatoes, per lb..... 15 1/2

Spinach, per lb..... 14 1/2

Asparagus..... 15 1/2

Eggs—

Fresh Island, per doz..... 20

Butter—

Delta Creamery, per lb..... 40

Best Dairy, per lb..... 30

Cowichan Creamery, per lb..... 40

Cheese—

Canadian, per lb..... 20

Lard—

Best Leaf, per lb..... 15

Fruits—

Cocoanuts, each..... 10 1/2

Lemons, California, per doz..... 25 1/2

Apples, per lb..... 3 1/2

Naval Oranges, per doz..... 50, 40, 30, 25

Bananas..... 35 1/2

PIONEER

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

WHOLESALE

The Vancouver Agency, Limited.
Vancouver, B. C.

STEELE'S SALOON,

BASTION SQUARE,

FOR

Base Pure Ale on Draught. Clean Chowder

Breakfast and lunch rooms open from 7 to 7. Fresh eggs daily from ranch.

While You Wait

HAVE YOUR DASHY SHOES SOLED FOR

75 CENTS

GIBSON'S SHOE SHOP.

3 ORIENTAL AVE.

Between Johnson and Yates Streets.

MR. STODDART, JEWELLER

Is leaving this season for Dawson, N.W.T. Any article in store will be sold at cost. Waterbury and Elgin Watches from \$6.00. 14k Gold Diamond Rings warranted genuine, from \$6.00.

New England Stem Wind Watches, \$2.00. Waterbury Nickel Alarm Clocks, \$2.50. Ladies' Long Gold Filled Chains, warranted 20 years, from \$5.00.

Gents' Solid Gold Vest Chains from \$12.50. Ladies' Solid Gold Chains from \$3.50. Ladies' Solid Silver Waltham Watch Co. Watches, from \$8.50.

Eight-Day Striking Clocks, from \$3.00. And about \$10.00 worth of other articles usually kept in a first class jewelry establishment at lower prices than ever sold before in British Columbia.

17-Jeweled P. S. Bartlett Watches, Waltham high grade, \$10.00.

17-Jeweled Appleton Tracy & Co., new model, full ruby jeweled, \$20.00.

Crescent Street, new model, 21 ruby jewels, \$25.00.

About \$4. Diamond Rings, without flaws, perfect white, \$12.50.

14k. Solid Gold Gents' Waltham Watches, hunting and closed cases, \$40.00.

18k. Solid Gold Waltham Watch, British Hall stamped case, \$35.00.

Don't Forget the Address, 63 Yates St. South Side, two doors from Broad Street. STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE.

During Mr. Stoddart's absence business will be carried on as usual.

THOS. HOOPER

ARCHITECT

ROOM 23 FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK

NOTICE.

The rumor to the effect that the Victoria City Directory will not be published is false.

The Directory will be issued on or about March 15th next, and will be the most complete directory of the City of Victoria and suburbs ever published.

The price will be only \$1.50 and the general public is asked to reserve their orders and encourage an entirely city concern.

P. C. MACGREGOR, O. B. ORMOND, Directors.

N. K. LUXTON, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 30, 1901.

WANTED at

W. G. Eden's, 125 Fort St

Old Copper, Brass, Zinc, Bottles, Coal Oil, Tin, Rubber Boots, Sacks, etc. Orders of reasonable size will be called for promptly. The grass is beginning to grow. Extravagant Anglo-Saxon first, last and all the time.

We Buy

For cash pawn tickets, diamonds, gold dust, nuggets, silver and jewelry of any kind for the highest cash prices. Call at Fred's Curiosity Stores, Opposite Dominion Hotel.

DON'T FRET ABOUT THE WET, BUT GET

PACKARD'S

SHOE DRESSING

AND KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.

YOUR SHOES WILL BE PRESERVED AND WELL SHINED.

At all Shoe Stores. In All Colors. Wash, Tan, Brown, etc.

L. H. PACKARD & CO.

25c. & 15c. Sizes. MONTREAL.

J. C. McLaren Belting Co.

PURE OAK TANNED

BELTING

is the only

For Sale Cheap.

Farming Property in Shawnigan District

Part of this is under cultivation, a considerable amount slashed, with small house and outbuildings on it, small orchard; mineral rights go with this property. This property is for sale cheap to close out an estate.

PEMBERTON & SON,

VICTORIA, B.C.

45 FORT STREET.

THE WEATHER.



Meteorological Office, Victoria, March 23-8 p. m. SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains high over the entire Pacific coast, and the Canadian Territories, while over the Rockies through or low pressure prevails extending from Cariboo to Montana. With the exception of local showers about Victoria and the Washington coast, the weather has been fair from the Pacific to the Great Lakes, and the winds light to moderate along the coast.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	39	49
New Westminster	38	50
Kamloops	36	54
Barkerville	26	34
Calgary	23	38
Portland, Ore.	4	16
San Francisco, Cal.	58	58

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time). Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

5 a.m.	39	Mean	43
Noon	47	Highest	49
5 p.m.	47	Lowest	38

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.	12 miles west.
Noon	12 miles southwest.
5 p.m.	8 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Rain and melted snow—0.1 inch.
Sunshine—10 hours, 6 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.132
Corrected.....30.141

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected.....30.16
In times of peace: In times of war:
The favorite drink is Jesse Moore.

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of March, 1901.
(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.3 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

The time used in Pacific Standard for the 120 Meridian West. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1 P.	3:51	7.8	0:00	7.2	10:30	8.1	18:35	2.9
2 S.	3:11	7.7	0:58	8.1	11:47	7.0	19:15	2.2
3 S.	3:10	7.5	1:47	8.3	12:52	7.7	19:54	2.9
4 M.	3:10	7.4	2:30	8.5	13:54	7.5	20:32	3.3
5 Tu.	3:15	7.0	3:15	8.5	14:53	7.3	21:09	3.8
6 W.	3:20	7.7	3:51	8.8	15:40	7.0	21:45	4.2
7 Th.	3:46	7.9	4:32	10.4	16:13	6.8	22:18	4.7
8 F.	4:10	8.0	5:15	11.5	16:47	6.5	22:47	5.3
9 Sa.	4:33	8.1	6:00	12.0	17:18	6.2	23:09	5.8
10 S.	4:53	8.1	6:51	12.5	17:46	5.9	23:37	6.3
11 M.	5:11	8.0	7:45	13.0	18:11	5.6	24:03	6.8
12 Tu.	5:30	8.0	8:41	13.4	18:34	5.3	24:28	7.3
13 W.	5:48	7.9	9:40	13.8	18:54	5.0	24:51	7.8
14 Th.	6:05	7.8	10:40	14.2	19:11	4.7	25:13	8.3
15 F.	6:21	7.4	11:41	14.5	19:26	4.4	25:34	8.8
16 Sa.	6:36	7.2	12:43	14.8	19:39	4.1	25:54	9.3
17 S.	6:50	7.0	1:46	15.1	19:50	3.8	26:13	9.8
18 M.	7:03	6.8	2:50	15.4	20:00	3.5	26:31	10.3
19 Tu.	7:15	6.5	3:55	15.7	20:09	3.2	26:48	10.8
20 W.	7:26	6.2	5:00	16.0	20:17	2.9	27:05	11.3
21 Th.	7:36	5.9	6:06	16.3	20:24	2.6	27:21	11.8
22 F.	7:45	5.6	7:12	16.6	20:30	2.3	27:37	12.3
23 S.	7:53	5.3	8:18	16.9	20:35	2.0	27:52	12.8
24 S.	8:01	5.0	9:24	17.2	20:40	1.7	28:07	13.3
25 M.	8:08	4.7	10:30	17.5	20:44	1.4	28:21	13.8
26 Tu.	8:15	4.4	11:36	17.8	20:48	1.1	28:35	14.3
27 W.	8:21	4.1	12:42	18.1	20:51	0.8	28:48	14.8
28 Th.	8:27	3.8	1:48	18.4	20:54	0.5	29:01	15.3
29 F.	8:32	3.5	2:54	18.7	20:57	0.2	29:14	15.8
30 S.	8:37	3.2	4:00	19.0	21:00	0.0	29:27	16.3
31 S.	8:42	2.9	5:06	19.3	21:03	0.0	29:40	16.8

SEED POTATOES
Seeds in Bulk
Seeds in all Varieties
Jay & Co., 13 Broad St.

Trees! Trees!
CHOICE TREES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Nuts, Filberts, Grapes, Medlars, Elms, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Strawberries.

Also a fine assortment of Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Clematis, Hardy Azaleas and Rhododendrons, in fact, any kind of Hardy Nursery Stock in first class quality and of all the most desirable varieties. Get Catalogue, or call at

LAYRITZ NURSERY, CAREY ROAD, VICTORIA.

JONES CRANE & CO

We are instructed by Mrs. J. D. Sinclair to Sell without reserve by

Public Auction

At her residence, 131 Fort Street, 2 p. m., Tuesday, March 26

Very choice and almost new Household Furniture

Comprising: Couch; Oee. Tables; Rockers and Chairs; Bamboo Rack and Corner Chair; 8-Day Marble Curtains and Poles; Handsome Brussels and other Carpets; Rugs; Ash Ex. Dining Table and Chairs; Curly Maple Sideboard; Hazybow Whinnet; Mantle Mirrors; Lamps; Crochery and Glassware; Cutlery; 3 Bedroom Suits; Bed Lounges; Hair Wool; Wire and Box Mattresses; Pillows; Sheets; Blankets; Counterpanes; Toilet Sets; Night Commode; one Cook Stove; Kitchen and Dressing Trunks; Grandfather Clock; Matting; lot Plants; Domestic Sewing Machine.

And at commencement of sale A Fine Saddle Horse.

JONES, CRANE & CO.
Dunsmuir-Government Auctioneers.
P. S.—On view Monday afternoon or morning of sale.

Friendly Help Association

Annual Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon at the Market Building.

Reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer Read and Adopted.

The annual meeting of the Friendly Help Association was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the association in the market building. The reports of the president, secretary and treasurer were received and adopted and a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Charles Kent for auditing the accounts. Bishop Percin spoke, complimenting the society on the work accomplished by them, pointing out that at present it was the only society of the kind in the city and that their work was well done, every case being carefully investigated. Bishop Outh and Dr. Wilson also spoke, offering their assistance and complimenting the ladies. The old officers of the association were re-elected, Miss Carr being elected a vice-president, vice the late Mrs. Higgins. The reports followed:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.
Ladies and Gentlemen: In submitting our annual report, we have once more to gratefully tender our sincere thanks for the continued liberality of the corporation of the city of Victoria, who not only entrust us with the distribution of a large portion of their charity fund, but give us substantial aid in various other ways.

We wish also to thankfully acknowledge the ready help of our kind friends at Christmas and other seasons in assisting to gladden the hearts and brighten the homes of the poor unfortunate, who, perhaps from no fault of their own, are unable to provide necessities for themselves or helpless little ones. Most of those assisted are very grateful, and express their warmest thanks and appreciation, not only for the timely help, but this evidence of consideration and sympathy.

We are under the necessity, however, of reminding the friends that their gifts of clothing have not been as generous or numerous as during the preceding year.

This is attributed not to lack of sympathy, or disregard of the welfare of their less fortunate fellow-beings, but to the numerous demands upon them during the year for other charities, and particularly to patriotic calls incidental to the South African campaign.

The present condition for an early return to the blessings of peace, encourage us to hope that many hearts may be stirred up to contribute liberally to the good work we are endeavoring to carry on, of comforting the distressed, soothing the sorrowful, advising the perplexed and helping the needy.

We desire again to point out that the Friendly Help Society combines within itself representatives of most of the kindred institutions, working harmoniously together, is entirely unsectarian, and we are on the broadest lines for the purpose of bringing together those moved by the same generous impulses that there might be order and system in relieving distress.

We feel that in this respect the Friendly Help has been a success. We wish that a larger amount of money had been at our disposal. At all events, we have the comforting assurance that the little we have been able to do has been gratefully received and appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,
S. HAYWARD, President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.
Madame-President, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have reached another milestone and are called upon to give an account of our stewardship for the year that has just passed, the sixth in the history of this society.

Our statistics show that we have the year assisted about one hundred and ten different persons. Of this number more than three-fourths are women and children. Groceries were given one hundred and seventy times, fuel seventy-six, milk daily to three or four in twenty families, meat to a large number, what as in former years, medicine, rent, nursing, etc., were given in several instances, and clothing a number of times to almost the whole number. Our list of donations in second-hand clothing, cups, stores, etc., number one hundred and twenty-nine parcels. Our cash donations at Christmas, apart from what was given by the city, amounted to \$157, against \$179.25 last year, which is almost double. A large number of new garments were also received at that time, as well as groceries, toys, chickens, fruit, vegetables, etc.

This generosity enabled us to give a substantial Christmas dinner, some new garments, and in many instances, fuel, to more than fifty families. Our total expenditure amounted to \$240.35. The association had many more subscriptions this year than any previous one, forty kind friends donating to the society liberal contributions of money. The grant given by the provincial government is solely for the use of one of the committee wish they could persuade more of the ladies to take the monthly cards, and collect from ten friends, ten cents each. There are only six collectors now, and only one of them more than the card called for. Mrs. Abimam, Mrs. Gill, Miss Lawson, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Forman are the collectors. The running expenses have been heavier than any other year. As a new stove had to be bought, and the room cleaned, at least, fortnightly. The committee wish to express their thanks to Mr. Charles Kent, who very kindly audits the accounts every month, and also made out the balance sheet.

MARY R. LAWSON,
Honorary Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.
To Cash on hand March, 1900, \$ 46 50
To Corp. of Victoria, grant aid 430 00
To Prov. Govt., grant in aid 120 00
To donations, 1900, 120 00
To Collections per card 41 20
To receipts from sale goods, 10 05 \$865 15

EXPENDITURES.
By amount paid for fuel \$141 00
To amount paid for meat 5 70
To amount paid for clothing 19 50
To amount paid for groceries 507 10
To amount paid for milk 61 70
To amount paid for medicine 47 50
To Am. paid miscellaneous 41 40
To Bal. on hand March 1, 1901, 26 00 \$865 15

MARY R. LAWSON,
Treasurer.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.
Three stores, 1900, \$17 00
Stamps, postals and stationery 2 35
Cleaning room 9 50
Help 1 00
Express line 2 75
Wood 1 00
Nurse 5 00
Flannellette 1 25
Pall and soap 45
Moving 50

LIST OF CASH DONATIONS DURING THE YEAR.
Dr. Duncan, United Service Lodge No. 24, Mrs. Galloway, Mount & Wallace, Mrs. Wm. Grant, Mrs. Dunsin, P. S. Barnard, R. W. Pease, W. Denny, Miss Newcombe, W. Henderson, A. Friend, the Bishop, Miss Perry and Ben. Mrs. Charles Kent, Capt. Gould, Chas. Kent, Mrs. Wm. Power, New York, Mrs. Dier, Mrs. Harrington, Senator Macdonald, Miss Grease, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. M. B. Sargison, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Scott, Miss Woods, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. McNaughton, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. J. I. Wilson, A. Friend, Mrs. Brown, Miss J. Saunders, Mrs. Andrew, Mrs. H. Kerr, Mr. L. Clay, Mrs. Forman, Miss Carr, Mr. Johnston.

DETAILED LIST OF CASH COLLECTED BY CARDS.
Mrs. Achman 15 75
Mrs. Gill 7 75
Miss M. R. Lawson 7 70
Mrs. Gould 5 00
Mrs. Powell 1 00
Mrs. Lorman 1 00 \$41 20

GRANBY SMELTER.
Superintendent Hodges Returns from Ordering New Plant.

A. B. W. Hodges, Superintendent of the Granby smelter, Grand Forks, arrived at Rossland yesterday, on his return from a visit of inspection to the various copper smelting plants in the Western States, and a trip to New York and Chicago. He announced that the contract for the supply of the two additional furnaces with a joint minimum capacity of 600 tons per day, had been awarded. This will give the Granby smelter a total capacity of 1,200 tons per day. The contract calls for the delivery of the plant within 90 days, and it will be in operation by September 1. The contract for supplying the electrical plant has also been awarded. The additional plant to be installed in the power house will include a water wheel and generator, increasing the horsepower by 400. Mr. Hodges stated that in all his travels he did not see any smelter plant that surpassed the Granby smelter in efficiency, both in regard to equipment, labor saving devices and cheapness of treatment.

NAVAL LEAGUE.
Application for a Warrant for Local Branch Has Been Considered.

The honorary secretary pro tem. of the proposed British Columbia branch of the Navy League has received a letter from Capt. W. C. Crutcher, R.N.R.,

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secretary of the Navy League, dated from the head office in London, England, March 7, of which the following is an extract:

"The application for the warrant of incorporation of the branch will be brought before the executive committee on Monday afternoon next. You may consequently expect to hear by the next mail, that the necessary authorization has been given, and that all the necessary documents and papers are on their way to you."

It may therefore be taken for granted that the authorization of the branch by the Navy League here has been given, since the application came before the executive in London on the 11th inst.

By the formation of this branch, all the important British naval stations throughout the Empire are represented by one or more branch Navy Leagues. All that now remains to be done is to await the arrival of the charter, which should be here within a few days, after which the organization of the branch will begin.

The Navy League in no way interferes with, nor is it opposed to the British Empire League, and it might be said that the two are "sister institutions," tending towards the one great object, which is the federation of the Empire."

If you drink brandy, try Martell's Three Star.

Cattle Ranch For Sale.

This cattle ranch, situate 25 miles from Clinton, must be sold at once to wind up the Valenzuela Estate.

It is on the cross road from the main trunk road (at 50 Mile Post) to Empire Valley, Dog Creek and Gang Ranch. The only stopping place on the cross road and well known as such.

The property consists of 320 acres Crown Grant and 320 acres pre-emption, with good house (furnished and built), Force Dairy and equipment. Adjacent country very suitable for grazing purposes.

Three large meadows all fenced. Good water supply, which can be regulated in wet or dry seasons. Few cattle and horses Terms—Cheap for Cash. Tenders to be made in writing before 1st April, to the undersigned, who will furnish full particulars.

J. E. N. SMITH, Executor.
CLINTON, B. C.
CREANE & CREANE, Solicitors, 17 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

Plant Perennials Now.

Pansies, Gaillardias, Henscher, Sweet William, Pyrethrum, Camomiles and Iceland Poppies, A few Gladioli and Lily Bulbs left.

The Inveravish Nursery,
Park Road,
EDW. ALEX. WALLACE.

Do Not Neglect till too late to plant your

Rose Trees

120 Varieties
at \$4 Per Dozen

Johnston's Seed Store
CITY MARKET

THE SEQUEL OF BOER VS. BRITON

resulting upon Lord Roberts' historical entry into Pretoria, could hardly have been more appropriate. Commenting upon the rejoicings, the Earl of Rosslyn, while a prisoner of war in Pretoria, says:

"Hollander and Britisher, Soldier and Boer Peasant, prisoner and warder, joined in a mutual expression of esteem and a glass of

Robert Brown's

INFORMATION FOR THE FARMER.

Communications to be addressed to "Agricultural," Colonist.

PROVINCIAL STOCK SALE.

The following is the official list of the thoroughbred live stock recently sold at New Westminster by the Daigra's Association:

SHORTHORN BULLS.

Lucky Jim, 9 mos., \$265, A. Ewen, New Westminster.
Cecilias Statesman, 23 mos., \$165, J. Barron, Sumas, U.S.A.
Eufax, 13 mos., \$160, G. Sangster, Saanich.
Cavalier's Heir, 11 mos., \$170, A. Evans, Chilliwack.
Royal Lincoln, 2 years, \$170, A. Vasey, Ladners.
Gen. Hope, 14 mos., \$165, J. A. Sayward, Victoria.
Prince of Malton, 16 mos., \$180, G. Banford, Chilliwack.
Saveng, 14 mos., \$170, W. J. Taylor, Victoria.

SHORTHORN HEIFERS.

Maple Bank, about 2 years, \$105, C. Smith, Agassiz.
Betty Wilkes, \$90, W. McKeon, Victoria.
Fleda Wilkes, \$85, H. Vasey, Ladners.
Princess Mildred, \$130, A. Ewen, New Westminster.
Gay Frantic, \$100, A. Neill, M.P.P., Alberni.
Lady Dom, \$115, S. Fairclough, Saanich.
Lily of Denfield, \$130, A. Ewen, New Westminster.
10th Lily of Manor, \$115, J. A. Sayward, Victoria.
Glanworth Beauty, \$135, Le Poer French, Saanich.
Rose of the Valley, \$125, P. B. Johnston, Cowichan.
Kate Carnegie, \$145, J. Chapman, Chilliwack.
Duchess of Humber, \$100, F. Turgoose, Saanich.
Scarboro Lass, \$130, J. A. Sayward, Victoria.
Snowdrop Gem, \$110, F. Turgoose, Saanich.
Dewdrop, aged cow, \$125, H. MacCallum, Rithet Farm, Ladners.
Minnie Duchess, 4 years, \$135, H. Vasey, Ladners.
Ruby, 2 years, \$100, P. B. Johnston, Cowichan.

AYRSHIRE COWS.

Ayrshire Queen, \$130, G. T. Corfield, Cowichan.
Duke of the Cliffs, \$135, H. MacCallum, Rithet Farm, Ladners.
LOCAL STOCK.
Ayrshire Bull, \$130, J. MacClure, Mat-squi.
Aberdeen Angus, bull, 1 year, \$55, —, MacCallum, Mat-squi.
Aberdeen Angus, bull, 2 year, \$55, F. Kirkland, Westham Island.
Aberdeen Angus, bull, aged, \$65, F. Kirkland, Westham Island.
Aberdeen cow, calf, \$60, F. Kirkland, Westham Island.
Holstein bull, \$47.50, —, Hunter, Dewdney.
Pedigrees for the Aberdeens could not be produced and the Holstein was only put in at the time of sale and therefore not advertised at all.

SOUTHLAND SHEEP.

Ram lamb, \$30, W. R. Austin, Sapperton.
Ram, \$30, J. Chapman, Chilliwack.
Ewe, \$24, T. Wilkinson, Chilliwack.
Ewe, \$24, D. Evans, Cowichan.
Ewe, \$20, D. Evans, Cowichan.
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Ram lamb, \$37, F. Kirkland, Westham Island.
Ram, \$39, F. Kirkland, Westham Island.
Ewe, \$30, F. Kirkland, Westham Island.
Ewe, \$15, D. Evans, Cowichan.
Ewe, \$45, F. Kirkland, Westham Island.

OXFORD SHEEP.

Ram, \$35, H. Vasey, Ladners.
Ewe, \$29, Wilson, Chilliwack.
Ewe, \$27, Wilson, Chilliwack.
Ewe, \$20, H. Vasey, Ladners.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Model Duke, boar, \$26, McKenzie, Surrey Centre.
Longfellow, boar, \$30, J. Harris, Wharrior.
Baron Victor, \$26, A. Ewen, New Westminster.
Baron Duke, \$21, R. H. Turner, Okanagan.
Creelman, \$20, G. H. Hadwen, Cowichan.

Jingo, \$20, J. Kettles, Ladners.
Ewe, \$27, H. Benson, Ladners.
George, \$16, G. H. Cavin, Wellington.
Cissie, sow, \$25, C. T. Gibbons, Cowichan.

Sallie, sow, \$26, Penitentiary, New Westminster.
Fleur-de-lis, sow, \$50, A. Urquhart, Comox.
Daisy, sow, \$22, R. H. Turner, Okanagan.

TAMWORTH PIGS.

Boar Forward, \$18, W. A. Stone, Port Kells.
Sow, Springbank Rose, \$20, H. Benson, Ladners.

CHESTERWHITE.

Boar, \$16, Major Mutter, Somenos.
POULTRY.
Silver Laced Wyandottes—cock, 3 hens, \$5, H. Kirkleach, Chilliwack; cock, 3 hens, \$7.50, W. Leary, Ladners; cock, 3 hens, \$7, Chas. Doring, Vancouver; cock, 3 hens, \$6, A. Neill, Alberni; cock, 3 hens, \$6.50, W. Leary, Ladners.

White Wyandottes—cock, 2 hens, \$7, M. McEwen, Langley; cock, 2 hens, \$6, H. Bose, Surrey Centre; cock, 2 hens, \$6.50, D. McGregor, Ladners; cock, 2 hens, \$5, McEwen, New Westminster; cock, 2 hens, \$7, Capt. Stewart, Elnore, Bland Plover, Rocks-Cock, 2 hens, \$6.00, J. Galleley, Victoria; cock, 2 hens, \$5.50, H. Bose, Surrey Centre; cock, 2 hens, \$5.50, T. W. Spearman, New Westminster; cock, 2 hens, \$5.50, Mrs. Elkington, Cowichan; cock, 2 hens, \$5, T. W. Spearman, New Westminster; cock, 2 hens, \$6.00, G. C. Corfield, Cowichan; cock, 2 hens, \$6, H. Benson, Ladners; cock, 2 hens, \$5, J. Spearman, New Westminster; cock, 2 hens, \$6, H. Helmsen, M.P.P., Victoria; cock, 2 hens, \$5.50, Gifford, New Westminster; cock, 2 hens, \$5.50, W. Jordan; cock, 2 hens, \$6.00, W. J. Leary, Ladners; cock, 2 hens, \$6.00, H. Helmsen, Victoria; cock, 2 hens, \$5.50, J. Spearman, New Westminster; one cockerel, do., \$1.00, W. Austin, Sapperton; one cockerel, \$1.50, F. Leather, Cowichan; one cockerel, \$2, W. Austin, Sapperton.

Light Brahma—cock, 2 pullets, \$5, W. Leary, New Westminster; cock, 2 pullets, \$6, Jordan; cock, 2 pullets, \$5.50, J. Bowling, S. Vancouver; cock, 2 pullets, \$5.50, W. Leary, New Westminster; cock, 2 pullets, \$4.50, W. Cheadler;

cock, 2 pullets, \$4, J. Bowling, S. Vancouver; cock, 2 pullets, \$5, Lassiter, New Westminster.
The total sales were \$4,999.25.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The following excerpt from a letter from Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, to Mr. J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, relating to the speakers who are engaged to deliver addresses at the forthcoming meetings of farmers' institutes, will be read with interest.
"Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, Simcoe county, is a successful Scotch farmer, who commenced life at the bottom of the ladder, but by energy, intelligence, and industry first succeeded in buying, paying for building, fencing and stocking a good farm. He was on my staff when superintendent of farmers' institutes for several years, and during the success he was employed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and the Crown Lands Department, in inspecting and reporting on wild lands in various sections of Ontario. He is an excellent and successful farmer. His specialties are cultivation of the soil, breeding and feeding beef steers, breeding and producing dairy shorthorn and grade shorthorn cattle, producing veal calves for the city market, and preparing dairy cows for the city market; breeding and Wiltshire sides. Mr. Anderson is a level-headed, intelligent Scotchman. He may be styled an eloquent, impressive speaker, and an excellent agricultural writer. In appearance he is a working Eastern farmer, and I believe one of the most successful institute lecturers that we have in the province of Ontario."
"Dan Drummond, late of Petite Côte, has been for thirty years a prominent dairyman and for more than twenty years catered to the Montreal market. He now resides in Ontario county, and has a large herd of dairy cows, and sends cream to the Toronto market. He was one of the most successful exhibitors of dairy stock at Chicago World's Fair, and before and since at the Toronto Industrial, Montreal, and other large Eastern exhibitions. I think he is the best rearing of dairy cattle in Canada. He is a quiet but logical speaker, a man of fair education, speaking French and English fairly well. His French is the 'habitué' so that if you have any of these people in the province he will be able to address them in their own tongue. He understands the production and feeding of the bacon pig, and is an expert in the cultivation of the pig."
"Andrew Elliott, of Galt, Ont., is a dairyman and a producer of Jerseys and Tamworth hogs. He owns and operates one of the finest creameries I know of and has been a very successful competitor at the Toronto Industrial and other shows in butter put up in various packages. He has also been very successful at the Toronto Industrial, Ontario Provincial and other exhibitions as a breeder of pigs. He understands the bacon trade from start to finish; he is also a successful sheep breeder and delivers excellent practical addresses on the use of 'concrete on a farm.' Mr. Elliott is a very forceful and ready speaker, and a thoroughly good man in his various lines."
"P. G. Raynor, B.S.A., is a gold medalist at the Ontario Agricultural College. He is a practical and successful farmer. His specialty is dairying, general farming, and fruit culture. He has had some nine years' experience in Ontario as an institute lecturer and once or two years in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and elsewhere in the United States. We consider him perhaps our best all round man on the institute staff in Ontario. These four men are among the best men we have in this respect, and I think they will do you good service."
In addition, Mr. H. L. Blanchard, of Hadlock, Wash., U.S.A., has also been engaged to deliver several lectures. He is president of the Washington State Dairyman's Association, and is one of the most successful farmers in the Northwest. He is also a most successful poultryman.

THE QUESTION OF WEEDS.

One who is called on to give advice in regard to agricultural matters is often asked the best way to destroy certain kinds of weeds. It is strange that farmers and gardeners do not see that the mere destruction of the weeds is not the solution of the difficulty. The proper enquiry to make is, "Why do the weeds appear?" If one knows what the reasons are for the appearance of the weeds in a given place he should then know how to prevent their coming back. It is a common mistake to think that all his efforts do gain a foothold, he may then think about eradication. Merely to ask how to kill weeds suggests a lack of mental analysis. One should go to the bottom of things.
For example, take the white-weed or ox-eye daisy runs on the grass, and the farmer always wants to know how to kill the daisy. The solution of the difficulty, however, lies further back. The farmer should rather ask why the daisy comes into his fields. If he analyzes his subject, he may find that it is because the grass has worn out, the land has become impoverished, the pasture or the meadow has not had the proper care, or it has been mown too close, or the weeds have been mown in the spring, and the crop will not average more than half a ton to the acre. This means that the grass plants are small and weak or far apart. It is a poor daisy which will not take advantage of such conditions. A farmer should think less of how to kill weeds and more of how to grow crops.
A common question is, "Is this plant a weed?" There is no answer to such a question. A plant may be a weed in one place, and not a weed in another. A weed is more or less than a plant which is not wanted. Corn is a weed in a potato field. Rye is a weed in a buckwheat field. Corn may be a weed in a corn field when the corn is planted too thick. However, the commonly regarded as weeds, and yet in many gardens they are grown for greens, and are crops and not weeds. Horse radish is likely to be a weed on the farm, but it is a crop in many gardens.
There are many ways of keeping weeds in check. Some of them are as follows:
(a) Rotation of crops keeps the land mowing and kills out weeds or prevents them from obtaining a foothold.
(b) Frequent harrowing of the land when it is fallow, prevents it from becoming a weed. Some of the weeds may be plowed very early in spring, but may not be planted for some weeks or even months thereafter. In the meantime, however, it should be surface-tilled. This tillage is good for the land as well as efficient in the killing of weeds. In fact, the very treatment which the land most needs to make it grow plants is the one which is usually most effective in destroying weeds.

(c) Clean the land as soon as the crop is harvested. Many lands which are kept scrupulously clean during the early season are allowed to run riot with weeds in September and October and thereby mischief is brewed for the following year.
(d) Use clean seed, particularly of crops which are sown broadcast and which, therefore, are not tilled.
(e) Do not let the weeds go to seed on the manure pile, along the fence rows and in the front yard. Avoid all raw and coarse stable manure on which the weeds have been thrown or on the piles of which they have grown.
(f) Suggest to your neighbor that he keep his place as clean of weeds as you keep yours.

In some of the famous peach orchards of Michigan, it is a matter of pride that no weeds shall be found in the whole plantation. Many times an orchardist will offer five dollars for every weed which can be found in his orchard. This certainly indicates good tillage, and such a thing is to be coveted. However, very much depends on the character of the land. The Michigan peach orchards are on sandy lands which are very easily and cheaply tilled at almost any season of the year. In rolling lands this clean tillage can not be practiced without great expenditure of money and labor. In fact, it is not worth while on such lands to endeavor to keep orchards so scrupulously clean unless the man wishes merely to make a record.

Prof. L. H. Bailey.

HINTS FROM A PRACTICAL POULTRY BREEDER.

Written for the Rural Northwest.
The question: "What constitutes a good chicken house?" has been discussed for years by practical poultrymen, and each writer believes he has the best. The fact of the matter is that the surroundings and conditions relating to the individual poultryman have more to do with this subject than anything else, consequently what might exactly suit me would not suit my neighbor. A good house is not necessarily a large one, and it is not a matter of price plans of an architect. The expense for outside beauty might profitably be dispensed with and used for comfort and convenience on the inside. The best house is the simplest in construction and its arrangements of the nests, roosts, and other things, which constitute the hen house furniture. Warmth, light and fresh air are three essentials that ought to be given consideration regardless of the arrangement of the interior or appearance of the exterior. The building should be so sited that in the coldest weather the temperature will not get down to freezing, at the same time the windows should be arranged in such a way that on the warmest summer days it will be no more than a draught on the fowls. Face the house south. About ten per cent. of the front should be windows in this climate. Use all dressed lumber.

There are as many kinds of poultry houses as there are letters in the alphabet, and of course each one is "the best." It is safe to say that there are more poultry houses with scratching shed adjoining in use than any other kind. Especially in the East, where the poultry is raised in the open, and where the poultry journals recommend this house in preference to all others. There is, however, one objection to these houses where space is limited. They require twice the amount of space that a house where the scratching shed is underneath. We have such a house that is forty feet long divided into four pens. The scratching shed is four feet high and is always dry. Had we built this after the other plans, we would have had to build a house eight feet long. For convenience in cleaning, gathering the eggs, etc., we believe our house is the equal of any. We have a four-foot aisle along the rear. The nests are arranged under the droppings board and the eggs are gathered from the aisle by simply opening a door which is fastened with hinges at bottom and swings downward. Another door, which opens upward, is so arranged that the droppings can be pulled out in a box by means of a short handle. A runway through a trap door in the corner leads down to the scratching shed. These trap doors are operated from the aisle by means of a rope and pulley. In the morning all that is necessary to do is to pull up the fastener and the door opens. At night let down the doors and everything is safe. All work is done from the hallway and does not consume an average of over ten minutes a day for the four pens. Lice is a pest unkind of in this house. The scratching sheds are always supplied with several inches of straw and all grain is thrown in it. The dust which rises through the trap doors, keeps the rooms above well coated with dust, and even one knows, or a least should know, that dust is not to be associated. Dressed lumber should always be used in building poultry houses and the furniture (roosts, nests and droppings board), should be as simple as can be made.

HOW TO AVOID MILK FEVER.

A good many cows are lost every year through milk fever. It is a complaint that is most difficult to cure, the percentages of recovery being very small. While the dairy farmer ought to aim at the prevention of milk fever, says a writer in an Australian exchange. It is much more easy to prevent than to cure. It is only the good cows that require watching when coming into the calving and if the fever is reduced, the cows physicked, and the blood thereby made thinner, there will not be much danger of milk fever.
Assuming you have your cow dry, and that she is a heavy milker, you should take steps to avert milk fever. Thirty days before calving, if in summer, keep her on short grass, just enough to keep her working hard to get but little; give her a quart of bran daily, and about a pint of linseed oil, the latter to aid a ready cleansing after calving.
Three weeks before her due date of calving give her a "drench" of 1 to 1½ pounds of epsom salts according to the size of the cow, one quart of common molasses, two quarts of good quality ground ginger, and dissolved in two quarts of hot water; repeat this seven days before she is due to calve, and immediately before or after calving. In addition give her every day a handful of epsom salts, either as a drench or in her food for three weeks before calving. This is heroic treatment, but to combat, or rather to ward off that dread disease milk fever, heroic measures are necessary.
The object in making the "drench" is to get rid of the milk. There is always in the cow's pained an immense quantity of food; the greater the quantity of water given with any medicine, the quicker and more effective is the action. "But we give the handful of salts every day?" Have patience, never mind that after drenching constipation sets in? Constipation tends to fever. That is one of the objects sought, but not the most important.
The direct or contributing cause of milk fever is indigestion. Authority is divided, but there is a general consensus that the blood being too thick is the greatest contributing cause. If the blood of a cow that has died with milk fever be placed in water and examined under the microscope, the blood corpuscles will expand to double the size, showing there is too little water and too thick blood. Thin the blood and you go a long way to avert milk fever, and there is no better agent wherewith to attain that end than epsom salts. Do not be deceived because the bowels of your cow are "loose" that there is no necessity to give a drench. Thin the blood, thin the blood, before calving and you will best prevent milk fever—Ranch and Range.

MINES AND MINING

A Weekly Summary of Events

By H. Mortimer Lamb.

THE SMELTING AND REFINING QUESTIONS.

At a meeting of the Nelson Board of Trade last week the following report of a special committee composed of Messrs. J. S. Taylor, S. S. Taylor, J. J. Campbell and Fowler, was unanimously adopted: "Whereas lead mining in British Columbia has grown into a most important industry, giving employment to a large number of men at high wages, supporting the production of an extensive area in the Kootenay districts, and adding much to the general prosperity of the country; and whereas, the increase and development of the industry are certain under favorable conditions, which conditions mainly depend on the miners being able to get their ore smelted at a reasonable charge for freight and treatment; and

"Whereas, the demand for these lead ores by smelters in the United States has almost ceased, and the capacity of the smelters now operating in British Columbia is totally inadequate to treat the output of these mines, some of which have already lessened their output and others have closed down on account of the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity of refining base bullion exists in Canada today, thereby necessitating the shipment to United States refineries of the lead product of the Canadian smelters, and a much higher rate for refining lead than formerly has now being continued; and

"Whereas, there is no tendency observable to increase the selling capacity in the districts now suffering, while the danger of having to pay excessive rates for refining continues; and

"Whereas, the establishment of a lead refinery readily accessible to the smelters in the lead producing districts would undoubtedly lead to the erection of more furnaces, and thus afford the lead mining industry the relief it now urgently stands in need of;

"Therefore, be it resolved, That in the opinion of this board the establishment of a lead refinery in an accessible location in Canada is the soundest and best means of fostering and encouraging the lead mining industry of British Columbia, and the board respectfully urge on the Dominion government that to aid this important purpose, and to assist this industry to complete its development, a bounty be granted for five years of \$5.00 per ton of pig lead, the product from ores mined, smelted and refined in Canada.

"The board would also respectfully point out that in British Columbia there is a cheap and excellent quality of lead ore, an undoubted advantage to have a refinery near the smelters and that pig lead refined in British Columbia could compete in the markets of the Orient which would not be the case with lead refined further East. The board would also suggest that: If a bounty be granted, the government should retain the power of interfering in case more than fair and profitable rates were charged. This report is a condensed and complete review of the situation of the lead mining industry previously expressed in these columns. I am glad to note meanwhile that such well informed men as Mr. Fowler and Mr. S. S. Taylor, K. C., have been appointed by the Nelson Board of Trade to wait on the federal authorities at Ottawa and urge the proposed granting of a subsidy of \$5.00 per ton on lead refined in Canada.

MINING AT BRIDGE RIVER.

The outlook in the Bridge River district is decidedly promising and it is reasonably certain that this camp will become in the near future one of the largest producers of free-milling gold quartz in the province. I am informed by Mr. Robertson, secretary of the Ben D'Ore Mines, that the output of the company's treasury stock has been practically consumed in New York, and funds will thus be available to develop and operate the mine on a much larger scale than in the past; while recently a five-stamp mill of 100 tons capacity, the Lorne and Woodstock properties near here. Here is the Ben D'Ore's record to November 1900. The mill was in operation 247 days, 19 hours, 5 minutes. Since the stamps were running, 1,400 tons of ore, valued at \$90,502.19, were crushed from which was saved by amalgamation 3,671.34 ounces, realizing \$98,578.19; the value of the tailings saved for treatment at \$4.40 per ton was \$22,539.80, thus the total value of ore crushed was \$121,118.00, or \$84.19 per ton. Against a cost for mining and milling of \$5.15 per ton, which considering the present inaccessibility of the property, and other drawbacks resulting therefrom is a very moderate figure. In December the mill was again started, but owing to the cold weather, but later operations were again commenced and another clean-up will be made shortly. It is expected that a boiler will be installed this year to treat the water coming from the calving and if the water can be continued in future throughout the winter season.

FAIRVIEW CORPORATION.

A correspondent has asked me to give him some information regarding this property. The Fairview Corporation is a company interested as shareholders in the concern I comply with the request so far as my knowledge goes. Of course, as everybody knows, the company's properties are mortgaged, and as the mortgage has been a long time in the hands of the bank, it is difficult to tell what may happen. At the same time the reports from the Stenwinder are satisfactory enough and if in the next few months this mine which is the most promising, in fact, the only potentially valuable mine in the group, takes out as it has the Messrs. Goodenough who hold the mortgage will undoubtedly take up the option they hold as a large block of stock and the situation will be saved. Meanwhile the shaft is being continued to the 400-foot level. The prospecting has been started on the third level. I am told that a considerable quantity of ore has been blocked out ready for stamping. This is practically all that is known.

THE BOUNDARY SMELTERS.

A correspondent from Greenwood informs me that the completion of smelting operations at the Laidlaw Works at Boundary Falls, is likely to be postponed until May or perhaps June, as Mr. Wilson, the superintendent, who arrived there three or four weeks ago from Great Falls, Alaska, has been unable to get the necessary additions to plant and ore storage capacity, which will entail the delay. At the Greenwood smelters according to a press despatch a record was established in a run of twenty-four hours in which per cent. of the lot 420 tons were smelted with one furnace having a nominal capacity of 225 tons. Of course the self-fluxing character of the ore is largely accountable for this achievement, but it must also be borne in mind that the furnace was only blown in some three weeks previous.

BOUNDARY MINES.

The chief event of the week is that the Atchafalca mine in Wellington camp, has rejoined the list of producing mines, having

arranged to ship from 75 to 100 tons daily to the Boundary Falls smelter. This is only a beginning, and with the much reduced rates by the local smelters, other mines in Wellington camp, including the Golden Crown and Winnipeg will be shortly in a position to commence earning profits. In reference to my remarks on the Snowshoe mine in last week's notes, I have received information from Samson that owing to the bad effect of the London & Globe smash on the British Columbia market, the flotation of this property will probably not be attempted for some months yet. I also learn that a very fine body of ore has been encountered in the eastern part of the mine in the "Railway" tunnel at a depth of approximately 250 feet.

CLOSE DOWN OF THE HIGHLAND MINE.

Another mine, the Highland at Alnsouth has been closed down in consequence of the increased charges for treatment. The result of the action of the American Smelter Trust. This is the local manager's explanation and comment; as reported in the Nelson Miner:

"Owing to the continued fall in the price of lead coupled with the increased smelting and refining charges, it has been decided to stop the concentrator at the end of the present month. This means the stoppage of all stopping and the discharge of about forty miners. Work will be confined to the development of the mine and no more ore will be shipped for the present. The smelting and refining charges now amount to \$3.25 per ton concentrates, and with the price of lead down to \$2.50 per hundred pounds it is easy to figure out that there is nothing in lead mining at the present time in this province. Were the Highland mine situated 100 miles further south the smelting and refining charges would amount to \$15 per ton and there would be a large margin of profit even with lead at the present prices."

THE HALL M. & S. CO.

In a circular recently issued to shareholders, the directors of the Hall Mining & Smelting Co., announce that the undertaking of the company to re-organize the re-organization in June last, besides the expenditure for new plant, \$10,550 have been applied upon the redemption of the \$25,440 debentures, and a further sum of \$10,550 in liquidation of the old company's liabilities. At the mine development has been advanced systematically and the company now announces that an ore body has been blocked out, which on measurement will yield 16,350 tons of ore of an average value of \$30 to the ton, or worth in all \$490,500.

NEW LEAD FURNACES AT TRAIL.

Sufficient progress has been made in the construction of the two additional lead furnaces at the Trail smelter that it is expected that operations may be started in the course of the next two or three weeks. The roasters are being built at an estimated cost of \$30,000, and when completed will double the capacity of the works at Trail, and the company will at once enter into contracts for lead ores.

ROSSLAND'S PROGRESS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the smelting facilities at Rossland are still very inadequate and rendered more so by the repairs which are made to one of the furnaces at Northport, the ore production is steadily increasing week by week, all the records having been broken this month with weekly outputs of over 9,000 tons. It is now only a question of increasing the capacity of the two smelters fast enough to make the output 2,000 tons a day from the mines. A certain accomplishment at no distant date. It is at present almost more important that Rossland should make a good showing than any other camp in B. C. On the record of the Le Roi this year depends much the immediate investment of fresh capital in British Columbia; Eastern confidence will be restored should the War Eagle and Centre Star but justify former expectations.

TROUT LAKE DISTRICT.

Despite the high cost of transporting and treating ore from this district at the present time, averaging from \$35 to \$50 per ton, in the aggregate, the shipment of winter have not been by any means inconsiderable, a fact which speaks well for the high-grade quality of the product. Among other the Nettle L. mine is putting out eight tons of ore daily, and there are now over 200 tons at deep water landing, waiting transportation to the Trail smelter. In all three levels, driven from the southeast winze in the mine, the vein is increasing in width, and some exceedingly rich grey copper ore has been encountered.

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H. C. Bailey.

MY LADY OF ORANGE.

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Continued from last Sunday.

CHAPTER XII. A CHANCE FOR LIFE.

The jailer had just brought me my breakfast, and the worthy little Dutchman was all agog with news.

"Sir, a great victory at Alkmaar!" he burst out at last.

"A victory?" I asked. "Who has won it?"

"Alkmaar, sir! The Spaniards tried to storm the town two days ago, and were driven back with a loss of a full thousand men."

"I never thought he would take it by storm," I said thoughtfully. "The siege goes on still, though?"

"Yes, sir, the siege goes on still," he answered, rather crestfallen.

"Harrison here, back storming parties," said I, half to myself, "and who holds Alkmaar today?"

"You have little faith in us Dutchmen," said he peevishly. "We do not despair here in Brabant, nor is there much fear at Alkmaar, given the day, you know."

"Fear?" I asked. "Despair, my friend, is a soldier who often wins."

He left me and I sat down to the meal. A day had gone by since I came to the town prison, condemned in the wisdom of Jan Van Corput, and to sign at all had come from Gabrielle. Here it all ended: all my fine days of the past, all my brave hopes, the glory of saving this town, the greater glory of the day when we saw the sun go down behind the houses together.

A bare, dark room in a prison hall came as an end to them all. She believed it. Well, even Gaspar doubted, and Gaspar knew Alva's ways better than she. It looked black enough, and she had thought me eager or money before, but now she believed it. She could do no other. And yet I had hoped—I had hoped—

A scuffling of feet came along the passage without, and an angry voice:

"No, I have no order from your squabby governor. Open the door, you little fool, lest I kill you, for your keys. Yes, yes, I give you my word, I will not let him out. You can lock the door on us both, if you choose. Only hurry, lest I make myself rumber by risk of conquest."

The door opened, and Zouch came in.

"Our illustrious governor has not lodged you too well, captain. Pah! He does not feed you too well, either. That fish should have a decent burial."

I laughed stupidly.

"It was not meant for a guest," I said.

"God help its guests—or its host!" cried Zouch.

"Well, and why not, captain? Do you see?"

"Well, and why not, captain? Do you want me to give because our beloved governor is a fool?"

"Nay, I care not what you do," I said wearily.

"By the fiend, but we care a great deal what you do. That ass Cornput says you are guilty of trying to kill the prince. What do we care for the prince? Little we have ever got from him. Guilty or innocent, we care not a farthing. If you have been trying to get more cash out of Alva, well and good. If you have not, well and good too. I don't say I shouldn't think better. Let Cornput and his prince look after themselves, and let your treason look after itself, too. No care here about that, but we care much about you. You never risk the men too much, and you always look after their pay. You have done well by us, and by the fiend, we will do well by you. Captain, how long are you going to stay here?"

"Till I hear the judgment of the prince," I said, slowly.

"Cornput swears the prince will confirm his sentence, and he will hang you the day he hears."

"Then let him," I muttered.

"If you think the prince will set you free and you are waiting for that, you may be wise, captain, for ought I know. But it is a risky game and if you are wrong, then—"

"Then I shall be hanged," I said.

"See here, captain, we are more than 200 still, and if you are hanged it is your own fault."

"And if I am not, Zouch, what then?"

But he went on his own way.

"We will rescue you, how you choose. I suppose Alva will not want us back again, but there is fighting enough in the world. They say France has need of good horsemen."

Was it very tempting? It was a chance for life, and if the prince's words weighed with the prince, perhaps it was the only chance. By the fiend, I speak for all. And you may hang Cornput instead, if you will.

"Why, then we leave it to you to choose. But then, cousin! A man has his honor! To take my men away from the prince in his utmost need, when I had pledged my honor to him—that is a deed one would love to do? Would you in my place? It is easy to pay too high for life, and the price was too high now."

"I will stand or fall by the prince's judgment," said I. "I thank you for the offer, but his savor is not to my liking. If I hang, or if not, you took service under the prince, and Gaspar is here still to lead you."

He looked at me in amazement.

"Then you will hang?" he stammered.

"If they care to hang me," said I.

He rose and kicked at the door angrily.

"Let me out, you fool!" he cried to the jailer. "By the fiend, I think you keep a madhouse."

So he went away in a rage, and left me alone in the gloomy little room. I paced to and fro between the narrow walls, and one mood after another came to me and passed away. But I think the first feeling was joy. Let her think of me as she chose, let her believe me as base as she would, yet I had not put honor second. Phoo! What good was that to do me? Even if things turned out all for the best, if, after all, life was left me, a poor life it would be. I would not desert Orange? Nay, there would be no need for desertion. I should be disgraced and dismissed in any

case, with all the past a blank, and the future a blank, too. Vordien! How things play with men! I started there, madly wroth with Alva, with Vitell, with Orange, with Cornput, with Zouch, with myself—aye, and with her at last! God help me, with her! And while I stormed there, in a mad, lonely rage, there came floating up to me, borne on a sweet, low voice, an old French song:

A lad came up across the dunes;

A lass came out beyond the town.

Heigho, the folly!

It was Gabrielle! God in Heaven, it was Gabrielle!

His brow was dark, his step was slow;

Heigho, the folly!

She begged him, weeping, tell his woe.

Heigho, the folly!

"Alack," quoth he, "mine honor's lost!"

Heigho, his folly!

"A murky blot my shield has crossed,"

Heigho, his folly!

"All-ah! believe me, traitor, know,"

Heigho, his folly!

"Take back my love the love you gave,"

Heigho, his folly!

She stopped for a moment, and then, in a voice very low, but thrilling through wall and gate of that Dutch prison house she sang:

The year strayed, darkling, in her eyes;

Believe who will, yet will not lie!"

Heigho, her folly!

"My love, I leave for good, for ill!"

Heigho, her folly!

"For good, for ill, yours am I still,"

Heigho, her folly!

The words died away and I fell into a chair and sat looking at the floor. So I was wrong, wrong, wrong! O, I ought to have known her love better. In that dimly lit room I began to hum the words over again with a smile on my face. Yes, indeed, I might have known. You cannot forgive me, young mistress? Well, I do not blame you; but she forgave me long ago, as you will, perhaps in your turn, when need comes. What did anything matter now? Whether I lived or died her love was mine. O, gentlemen of the sword, you at least may guess how glad I was my honor was my own too! But with my reboings my tale has little to do, and for them you care not. I love, I love, I love a brief tale. I love to know what men did.

When he left me Zouch sought out Gaspar at the burgomaster's house, and flung into the room Gaspar told me the tale with a rattling tongue.

"Ach, give God the glory, quartermaster," quoth Gaspar, though, indeed he is free enough with oaths himself.

"God, say you?" cried Zouch, and another storm of swearing followed.

"To-day, did you come here to teach me your oaths? Or are you holding a communication service, eh?"

"Is the captain mad, or am I? Tell me that."

"Ach, I should say you my friend?"

"You would, would you?" and the oaths broke out again.

"Ten thousand fiends! You mad swear at yourself, or the devil who taught you, till you choke; but, by your own friend, the fiend, you shall not swear at me! Decid of devil's sit down and talk sense!" and Gaspar pushed him into a chair. Sobered a little, Zouch wiped his face and began:

"I have been to the prison, lieutenant."

"And a very good place for your grunt."

"Gaspar, did you see the fiend? I never thought he was such a fool!"

"Ach! so. You did not agree, then, well?"

I offered to take him out of this fool's Cornput's hands.

"Ach! did you? By whose orders?"

"By the fiend! My own, lieutenant. O, you may spare your anger he refused. The cursed fool refused!"

Gaspar chuckled.

"O, you laugh?" cried Zouch. "I tell you, lieutenant, you were one of those that judged him. They say you were one of those that condemned him; and some of us are wondering if you are looking out for devil's shoes."

"Ach! the wise quartermaster?" granted Gaspar.

"And if you are I can tell you you are out in your reckoning. I would see you in hell before I let you step into the captain's shoes, when you had murdered him."

"Ach! the brave Zouch!" granted Gaspar. "My foot is large for the captain's shoes, my friend."

"Then who is to lead us in the fiend's name? Are you paying the Frenchman's grunt?"

"Ach! no!" granted Gaspar.

"Then what is to happen?"

"God! do I rule the world? But my friend, the captain is not hanged yet."

"If they think him guilty, and they will think him guilty, these fools of Dutchmen, hanged he will be. That is what I told him. But the fool says he will stand by the judgment of Orange."

"So, so," granted Gaspar. "I never believed that better. It is he, then."

"You think he is guilty?"

"He seems to think so; and God in heaven! he should know best."

"What do we care whether or no? What odds to us whether he sought to murder Orange or not?"

"Much—to me," quoth Gaspar.

"And none to us, by the fiend! He has led us well before, and we want him to lead us again."

"But I led the escort," quoth Gaspar; "and I want to know, I want to know, very much, my quartermaster, who sent the Spaniards to Vermeil bridge?"

"Swordsmen; you are all mad," cried Zouch angrily, and burst out of the room.

Gaspar sat silent for some time after he had gone, with his foot kicking at the table leg.

"Cui bono fuerit?" he muttered to himself. "The wise old Roman! Gott, he knew his world; who takes the pay? Eh, my good quartermaster, who takes the pay?"

CHAPTER XIII. THE GARDEN AGAIN.

Gabrielle had sung her song to me, there in the lonely alley behind the prison, and she went slowly back to the burgomaster's house. She left me so exultant that for the moment I wished nothing more, but her own heart was very heavy. They tell us women have heavy sorrow better than men; but cordon! I think it is because they have so much that they learn to bear it quietly and the grief that makes a man cry out goes deeper, too deep, in a woman. It is only the little things that women tell of.

She went back sad-eyed, and in the house met her father.

"I have written to the prince, Gabrielle," said he.

"You think you think you believe he will take your word?" she cried.

"I cannot give my word when I know nothing," St. Trond answered. "I have said I did not believe John Newstead capable of this, and that Colonel Van Cornput seemed to me over hasty before the trial began. But the evidence has gone to the prince, too, and he must be the judge."

"But he must be saved! The prince must save him!"

"The prince is just," said St. Trond.

"When he has done so much to condemn him on a lying paper like that? O, I hate Colonel Van Cornput!"

"He did what he thought right," St. Trond repeated.

"I hate him! I hate him!" she cried, stamping her foot. "O, why did this thing ever come? He had freed us from the Spaniards, and I thought our troubles were over. And then this dreadful thing—the bravest man in Brabant—O, it is hard, hard, and no one knows how it will end. It is all dark."

"Shall not the judge of all the earth do right?" said St. Trond, slowly.

She went to her own room and lay on the bed and wept. Then the fancy took her to go into the garden and sit again on that same seat in the wall, where not many days ago she sat for the first time at my side. She had not been there long when Vermeil came up and swept her a low bow.

"Mademoiselle, I have come but to tell you that in my footman's hand, I have doing my best to save our captain," quoth he.

"Ach! you—you were not one of those who tried him?"

"Indeed, no, mademoiselle; that honor was reserved for my liege lord. Perhaps if I had been one of those wise judges I should have thought death a punishment over heavy for the man who saved Brabant."

"What have you done?" she asked eagerly.

"Why, I have stated my views with such clearness as I was capable of, to Colonel Van Cornput, our worthy and wise governor. I have ventured to write a letter to our general, the prince of Orange, and I have been striving to obtain a pardon for our men, begging that the death penalty may be spared. And let me tell you, mademoiselle, a petition from 200 men-at-arms is not to be treated lightly."

"Do you hope to save him?" she cried.

"Indeed, mademoiselle, I have done my best without hope, though under compulsion to admit that the offense is not a small one, and the prince may view an attempt on his own life less lightly than I," quoth Vermeil, crossing his legs and looking sideways at her face.

"What you think him guilty?" cried Gabrielle.

"Mademoiselle, I should be as willing as you to believe him innocent," said Vermeil quickly. "Ach, it gratifies my conscience to think that my captain should be a traitor."

Gabrielle drew close into the corner of the seat. "I would not believe it at first; I cried out that it could not be! I drove from the room the man who told me I was wrong with Gaspar. We all but fought!"

But, mademoiselle, the fact is, the facts are too strong. He is a traitor. No captain of mine can be ever be a traitor. I do not ask much from my leaders, but indeed, mademoiselle, honor I must have. What is a soldier without honor? And yet, and yet, mademoiselle, I loved the man, and because I loved him, and because he has fought well before he forsook his faith, I have done what I could to save him. He stopped and looked at her, but she made no answer. "I feared, mademoiselle," he went on, "that I was a traitor, too, but I thought well of him, and you, too, might be glad to know there were efforts made to save him. Those efforts I will make to the utmost of my strength. It may be wrong to try to save a traitor's life, perhaps it is. I am no preacher, only a soldier and a man. His punishment will be heavy enough in life; it is not needful to take that too. Never again can he be our leader; dishonored and dismissed, he must go his own way," and Vermeil crossed his legs. "Yet, is it not just that he should pay for the pain he has given others? I loved the man; I made him a very idol, and now he has shown me that my love, my honor, were all vain. He thought, as I guess, that it would be well to be on fair terms with Alva again, and this was the way he chose."

"In fear of Alva?" she cried.

"And now, mademoiselle, I have answered your questions, will you let me ask one of you? I have been laying my heart bare to you to-day, and you see it and you judge it for what it is. You know my actions; I have shown you my thoughts, my

feelings, my inmost desires. Ah! mademoiselle, save one—save one! And that—can you guess it?—perhaps—that is to be able to say, 'here am I who have fought in fifty fights and never lost one; here am I, the husband of Gabrielle!'"

He ended with a flourish of his hand, and a bow. She sat silent for a moment and then turned:

"I will tell you," she said, looking him full in the face. "I will answer you when you have set your captain free!"

He started back and his color changed. His eyes flashed angrily at her, and he caught at her arm. A step sounded on the stairs, he started, rose and walked quickly into the house. Then with a long sigh of relief, Gabrielle turned, to see Gaspar standing over her, with his lips curled into a sneer.

"So times are changed, eh mistress?" said he, gruffly, looking from her to Vermeil's retreating figure.

"May I choose my companions, sir?" she asked coldly.

"Gott! yes. Choose the devil, if you like. I wonder how the captain ever came to choose you."

"Do you dare to taunt me? You who condemned him to death?" she cried.

"The arrow goes by mistress. Talk of what you know, or what you see—like me, I did not condemn him."

"You—you did not think him guilty?" she cried.

"God in heaven! as if you cared! What odds to the light to love who is in another man's arms in two days?"

"It is a lie!" she cried, springing up and confronting him. "It is a lie! I would not have him touch me with a finger tip!"

"So; he was close enough," granted Gaspar. "Well, if I was wrong, I take it back. Only, if you want to be worth the captain's taking, mistress, keep clear of Vermeil."

"Worthy of him?" she asked. "You believe in him still, then?" she cried, quickly.

"Even so, mistress."

"Ah!" she caught his arm, eagerly. "I am glad, very glad. Tell me why?" she cried, looking up into his face.

"Why? I am no speech maker. Because I doubt that the letter now, because I did not think the captain would send me to be murdered—all that is lies. Because when that fool Zouch offered to take him out of prison he would not go. Is that like a guilty man?"

"Then it is proved, it is proved!" she cried, gladly.

"Ach, no. What would our wise Cornput say to Zouch? Tell him it was all a trick to prove the captain's innocence, a trick to save through the wise Cornput? No, if you want to prove him innocent, don't tell me who is not the traitor; tell me who is."

"And I can tell you," she cried. "That man—the Frenchman—"

"Vermeil? Ach, I believe you. Prove it."

"He came to me when I was sitting here, and he began to talk of all he had done for—him, and then he went on to say he thought him guilty; he said he had loved him, and he put in a lot of words, but they were false, false! And I let him go."

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"

THEATRICAL

Village Parson—Monday, March 25.
Mme. Modjeska—Thursday, March 28.
Mme. Albani—Friday, April 5.
A County Fair—Monday, April 8.
Blanche Walsh—Friday, April 12 and Saturday, April 13.
The Evil Eye—Friday, May 3.

The "Village Parson," which is to be presented at the Victoria theatre tomorrow night deals with the old story of woman's faithfulness and a villain's duplicity, the latter being of course set on the act to the "demoniac howl-voiced" in the play. The faithful woman is the



"I NEVER SAW THIS MAN BEFORE."

"VILLAGE PARSON."

wife of the Village Parson whose father was a fugitive from justice when she married the minister. In speaking of the plot of the play after its presentation there the Bridgeport Telegram says: "Felix Gordon, a lawyer by profession, loved her and by plotting a strange man and wife and placed the suspicion of murder upon the parson, who then becomes a fugitive from justice. Chance directs all persons to the carnival at New Orleans, where they meet. Up to this time Felix Gordon is successful, but meeting his brother here, the real murderer, his plans receive their first shaking up. The wife of the parson sings at this carnival for money, with which she supports herself and child. While singing her husband recognizes the voice, and a very dramatic situation is introduced as she disclaims her husband before the officers of the law."

"In Act IV. (the play has five) conditions reach the extreme. The beautiful blind daughter in her helplessness calls for assistance and by accident her father responds."

"Act V. shows the faithful wife enjoying the legacy left her by a relative, and in this act things go rapidly from bad to worse for the destroyer of the happiness of both man and wife. Driven to desperation, Felix Gordon would rob and kill if necessary, the woman he had wronged. A timely appearance of the officers of the law prevents this and a just sentence is dealt out to him."

Comparatively few people know how Mme. Modjeska—or the Countess Bozenta, as her friends know her—came to make her home in California. Twenty-five years ago, yearning of the stage in Poland and Russia, where she had acted from her girlhood, she and her literary husband, the Count Bozenta, went with a colony of literary, musical, and artistic young men and women, to live on a co-operative ranch at Anaheim, in the vicinity of Los Angeles. In two years the colony broke up. It was a dead failure from the first. But the Count and Countess Bozenta liked California, so the Countess resolved to go upon the American stage and retrieve her fortune.

Neither her nor her husband spoke English then. By extraordinary work and study almost day and night for ten months the Countess was able to play in English the stage parts she had formerly played in Polish. Her husband, who then adopted the name Mme. Modjeska. Her success was instantaneous, and two years later she sent a Chicago architect to design a house for herself and husband among the mountains overlooking the scene of the colony that the Count and she had worked and planned for.

The Modjeska ranch is known by its owners and their friends as the "Forest of Arden." The name was chosen by the actress in memory of her favorite dramatic character, Rosalind. The spot lies 21 miles from Santa Ana, and 17 miles from the nearest railroad station, El Toro.

R. D. McLean and Miss Odette Teller appear as Madame Modjeska's leading support in her Victoria engagement. Other important people in the company are Barry Johnston, Miss Kate Hassett and Mrs. Henry Vandenhoff. It is said to be the strongest company assembled with Mme. Modjeska since the memorable Booth Modjeska tour. The financial results of her present season so far have been phenomenal. The company numbers thirty-five people. Two car loads of scenery are carried by the organization.

Richard Mansfield, while playing "Henry V." at Philadelphia on March 13 belted one of his brave soldiers over the helmet with a flagstaff and, when the curtain fell, had the warrior deprived of his uniform and cast into outer darkness. The "king" was arrested.

John Rogers, "super," declares that the curtain has not yet fallen for good on that interpolated scene; that for those works of supererogation to Shakespearean lines he will sue the "king." Two fellow "supers" and a big, red bump on his left eye vouch for the truth of Rogers' tale, even if there had been no audience to see it. He says: It's in the third scene of the second act, and the king is addressing his soldiers and telling them not to mind dying, but rush in and be killed. I'm in the front row, with an ax.

"Just when Mansfield gets to spouting his pretties (him being square in front of him, cause I've been promoted since last



"I NEVER SAW THIS MAN BEFORE."

"VILLAGE PARSON."

season) the man behind me shoves with his elbows. I've either got to shove back or move forward. I give a shove, Mansfield gives me a hard look, sets his jaws together and comes down on me with a spear. The blow stuns me, and a fellow back of me holds me up till the scene's over.

"Quick curtain and Mansfield yells: 'Throw that bum out. Give him his clothes. Throw him out.'"

"And so that's the deal they give me—out in the dark with my clothes and none of my money. But there'll be more money than 45 cents a night coming before King Henry V. is through with this nifty Indian club persillage."

"And what of Henry V.? He remembers the incident perfectly. He says: 'What I did was for the maintenance of discipline. Why, you couldn't get that fellow's head open with a can opener. If 'supers' go to newspaper offices and tell their troubles, why, of course they will become heroes, and the drama will go to—'

The super was awarded damages to the extent of five hundred dollars because of his wounded head and now it is feared that the army of supers who get some three dollars per week may think of nothing else but endeavors to excite the execrable Richard to the point of making another blow with a flag staff."

Dan Sully, though always outwardly calm and collected on the stage, is one of the most excitable of men in private life. He saw his first lacrosse game at Winnipeg some years ago. He had a seat on the grand stand and when play began he was seen to grow suddenly attentive, then he stood up and, after one or three exciting scurrages, when one of the players got the ball and started down field with it, he let a Tipperary yell and bounded down to the ropes.



"I NEVER SAW THIS MAN BEFORE."

From that moment till the end of the match he was like one possessed, shouting, gestulating, running up and down the field as nimbly in line with the ball as his ability would permit till at the finish he wasn't worth the proverbial thirty cents. He offered the teams \$100 to play another match next day, declaring lacrosse, "bate any game that he had ever seen."

HORTICULTURE

CARE OF GARDEN ROSES.

Roses grown in an open place, sheltered, if possible, by surrounding vegetation at a distance from tempestuous winds, especially cold and bleak ones. An aspect facing south-east or south-west is the best, arranged in such a way that during the hottest hours of the day in summer, the rose garden may obtain a little protection from the fierce rays of the sun by the east shadow of trees or hedges. The ideal soil for roses is a rich fibrous loam, "spongy loam" as it is called, that feels somewhat greasy when pressed between the fingers. It is not always possible to attain the ideal, nor is it really essential, as good roses may be grown in ordinary garden soil always provided the rose grower is industrious and a good cultivator. Where soil is light, the addition of loam or clay will improve its texture for the purpose. Where cold and heavy, it must be well drained, and will be benefited by the addition of lime, sand, burnt earth, and leaf mould. But whatever kind the soil may be it is essential that it should be thoroughly drained, dug or trenched well, and manured. Too much importance cannot be attached to keeping the soil in which roses are growing in good condition.

Taken all round, farm-yard manure is the best for roses. For light soils cow manure

is preferable to others while horse manure is more suitable for heavy soils, and the ordinary rose grower will find it wise to keep the one or the other well incorporated with the garden soil. For best results, the manure in a fairly rotted state should be spread over the soil in November and forked in the following spring.

There are many other manures employed and some of the chemical manures may be used with advantage, but they require to be carefully used, the tendency usually being to give the plants more than is good for them.

When trenching or digging rose beds, 15 to 1 pound Thomas Phosphate (basic slag) to the square yard may be added to the soil and well mixed with it. In ground that has been well fed with farm yard manure, a dusting of lime on the surface, sufficient to whiten it will be beneficial, not only in liberating potash plant food, but also in correcting sourness of the soil, and acting as a check on slugs and other pests. The addition of soot to the lime is an excellent practice.

In liquid manures, perhaps the best and safest consist of horse or cow manure mixed up in a tub or tank with soot and water. Clean water diluted with this mixture to the color of ale may be given to the plants weekly during the growing season, but care must be taken not to apply strong liquid manure in hot dry weather, unless the plants have previously had an application of clear water. The reason for this is that the thirsty roots would absorb the manurial matter too freely, and thus do the plants more harm than good.

During the flowering period, one ounce of nitrate of potash and one ounce of phosphate of potash to one gallon of water makes a good stimulant for out door plants but plants in pots should have at least twice as much water. It is very necessary to keep the soil in pots moist during the summer. A good mulching of cow manure or rotted leaves, not only retards excessive evaporation of moisture from the soil, but also prevents it being cracked and baked by the sun. Next to a good mulching in value, is the constant cultivation of the surface soil to the depth of about two inches, the fine topsoil then acts as a mulch and checks evaporation.—Ornamental Gardening.

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TO EXPEND TEN MILLIONS.

Project to Harness the Water Power in the Great Chats Rapids.

From Montreal Star.

These are days of great industrial development for Canada. Everywhere throughout the Dominion business enterprises are being carried on and new projects are being planned on the road towards fruition.

Much has been written and said of the enormous wealth possessed by this province and Eastern Ontario in the wonderful water power which is found in our rivers. The harnessing of the Lachine rapids, of the Richelieu river at Chambly, and of the Shawinigan Falls, are all cases in point; but Mr. Louis Simpson, who was for so many years connected with the Montreal Street Car Company's works at Valleyfield, has now on foot an enterprise which may prove as important to the business of Montreal as any of those previously mentioned. He has purchased the water powers in the famous Chats Rapids in Ottawa river, and proposes to erect industrial establishments there which will involve the expenditure of ten million dollars.

As a preliminary to the inception of the new industry, it is necessary to secure a railway connection between the banks of the Ottawa, past which the Chats Rapids roll, and the rest of the Dominion. With that object in view, Mr. Simpson and his associates have applied to the Federal parliament for a charter to construct a short line of railway from Fitzroy harbor to connect with the Canada Atlantic and Parry Sound system. He is also asking the ratepayers of the township of Fitzroy to give him free right of way for such a line and exemption from taxation for a number of years. This request came a few days ago submitted to a meeting of ratepayers held at Fitzroy, when Mr. Simpson explained his plans of utilizing the 120,000 horse power now running to waste in the Chats Rapids. His record at Valleyfield was the best endorsement of his project, the meeting realizing that their district must progress if they could secure the interest of the man through whose influence largely Valleyfield had grown from a town of 3,000 to a city of 10,000 population. The proposal to grant the right of way and the exemption asked was unanimously approved by the meeting.

I've got a great scheme, said he; I shall reach it at last.

Again's friend, you know the usual results of his schemes.

Oh, this will pay. I'm going to take a large consignment of mice to Kansas, and sell them to the saloon keepers at \$5.00 a dozen.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

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Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the Honorable

Mr. Justice Martin, dated the 20th day

of March, 1901, notice is hereby given that

any person having or pretending to have

any title to or interest in that portion of

Section 8, Range VII, of the Quinlan

District, as shown on the official map or

plan containing about five and one-half

acres, and on which the house and curtilage

of Mr. James Meares are situate and

bounded as follows: On the west from the

southwest corner of Section 8, along the

boundary line between Range VI and Range

VII, 880 links, on the south along the boundary

line between Section 7 and Section 8

of Range VII, 449 links, on the east along

the Comox Road, 115 links, and on the

north, 732 links, and which stands registered

within 4 weeks from the 20th day of

March, 1901, to file a statement of his or

her claim with the Registrar of the Supreme

Court of British Columbia, pursuant to

the Statute in that behalf made.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1901.

ALAN S. DUMFRIES, Solicitor for James Meares, the Petitioner.

Victoria Theatre

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OBSERVATIONS ON QUINNAT SALMON.

N. B. Schofield of California Fish Commission in Forest and Stream.

The planting of quinnat salmon fry in the short coast streams of Marin county was primarily an experiment. The quinnat salmon has never been known to spawn in these streams, probably due to their proximity to the Sacramento river, which is the popular spawning ground for the salmon of this region. (North of the Russian river, the quinnat spawns in the small streams as well as in the larger rivers of the coast.)

Paper Mill creek and its tributaries are exceptionally rich in aquatic insect life, affording an abundance of food for the fry; and the absence of predaceous fishes, excepting the trout and blob, make them apparently better streams for the rearing of young salmon than the Sacramento. It was thought that if the fry could thrive in these streams and pass successfully into salt water, it would be of advantage to utilize coast hatcheries and plant in the smaller streams where the young salmon like they are during the long journey from the upper Sacramento to the sea.

In December, 1896, 855,000 eyed quinnat salmon eggs were shipped from the Battle Creek hatchery in the Bear valley hatchery in Marin county, California. Here they were hatched early in February, 1897, and after the yolk sacs were absorbed, which was about thirty days later, they were fed for a few days on curds of milk, and then, in the week of March, were turned into Paper Mill creek and its tributaries—Nicasio, Olema and Hatchery creeks. The fry were strong and healthy, and as the streams were near the hatchery, and the fish were in no case over two hours in transportation, they were turned into the streams in the best condition.

The young salmon were watched day after day and systematic observations made upon their movements, habits, etc. The work was first begun by the United States Fish Commission, and carried on until the middle of May. After a break here of three weeks, the California State Commission carried it on to completion. The thing to be feared in this experiment was that the streams would prove too short and that the young salmon would arrive at salt water before they were ready to conform to the kind of life they would have to lead there.

The observations carried on in connection with the fate of these young salmon fully demonstrated the success of the experiment and prove that the fry can be as safely planted in these streams as in the Sacramento. They grew more rapidly than the same fry in the Sacramento, had fewer enemies, and passed successfully into salt water and thrived there.

By far the most interesting part of the experiment was the knowledge gained as to the habits, enemies and growth of the fry after being turned loose. The streams being free from any young salmon but those planted from the hatchery, an excellent opportunity to observe the rate of growth was afforded. Any knowledge in this line is of great economic importance, as it enables us to more intelligently choose the right time and place to plant the fry, and proves that they do not require two or even three years to reach salt water.

DESCRIPTION OF STREAMS.

Paper Mill creek, the largest stream in Marin county, rises in the high land just north of Golden Gate, and runs northwest for about twenty-five miles, where it empties into Tomales Bay after passing through a three-mile stretch of tide water. The bay continues a very narrow stretch of water in the same westerly direction for thirty miles before the open sea is reached. Paper Mill creek is the largest of the San Geronimo and Lagunitas, each of which is quite small, the water cold and swift, running over a rough rocky bottom, and everywhere overhung with trees and bushes. After uniting these creeks, the water is quite frequently run over quick stretches of gravelly bottom, but for the most part the bed is rough and rocky and there are many cascades and deep rocky pools. The stream for nearly its entire length is well shaded with overhanging trees. The width of the stream in its normal state is about fifty feet, and its depth averages about two feet, but its size is increased enormously after each heavy rain. The water in the upper end of Paper Mill creek during the six months maximum temperature of 64 degrees, while at the lower end in tide water the average was 71 degrees.

Nicasio creek rises to the east of Paper Mill creek, and flows into it about six miles above tide water. Nicasio creek is very much smaller than the Paper Mill, being only about twenty feet wide, with an average depth of six inches. Throughout its length it flows over flat, gravelly beds, with few trees or bushes to shade the water. The sun has full sweep at it and heats the water each day during the summer to a temperature of 75 or 80 degrees.

Olema and Hatchery creeks rise to the west of the main Paper Mill, and run almost parallel to it, emptying into it near together about one mile below upper tide-water mark. Olema creek is about the size of Nicasio, but carries more water during the dry season. The water, too, is much cooler, and the stream is more of the character of the upper Paper Mill. The banks are thickly grown with brush and trees. The last two miles of the creek runs through low swampy land, with its banks most of the way heavily lined with willows. The average maximum temperature for lower Olema was 63 degrees, and the upper stream averaged but one degree colder.

Hatchery creek is very much smaller than Olema creek, and is not nearly so long. At first fed by springs and running through cool, shady woods, the water is quite cold, but on gaining the open valley and running through two miles of marshy lowlands, with but little shade, it becomes, on reaching upper Paper Mill creek, even warmer than the water of Olema creek. The average maximum temperature of the upper Hatchery creek was 54 degrees, while at the lower end the average was 64 degrees.

The species of fish found in these streams are limited to the trout (one without color) kept one position for three days, after which it could not be found either above or below its old position. These facts all tend to show that there was a decided movement of the salmon down stream during the first month, and after that time they moved out much slower. It probably took the rains of the next winter to drive them all out.

We tried another experiment. By stretching a net across a narrow place near the mouth of Paper Mill creek, the tide water coming in, it was demonstrated that the salmon play back and forth with the tide before passing into

streams, but is always open for fish to run either in or out. The temperature of Tomales Bay at its upper end averaged 70 degrees.

THE PLANTING OF THE FRY.

The young salmon at the time they were turned loose had an average length of 1.35 inches. On being liberated from the cans they scattered in all directions, the swift current at first carrying them some distance down stream. But they soon recovered, and turned their heads against the strong current, and found their way immediately to the quieter waters along the shallow edges, in eddies, quiet pools, or among the stones at the bottom of the stream. Some few would even move a few yards up stream, and demonstrated that they were able to hold their own even against a very swift current. On gaining quieter waters they turned themselves, moving only enough to keep from drifting down stream. As soon as they gained a position of this kind they immediately began feeding on any particles of food that floated within their sight; often snapping quickly at flies half as large as themselves. Each individual acts for himself. They do not run in schools, and no more than two or three are found together unless the nature of the stream compels it. In eddies and pools they are thrown together, but in a long, shallow, quiet stretch of water they scatter out—each one taking a position in the eddy of a small stone or other object, where they have to barely move a fin to keep their position, while the water above them is moving swiftly. Lying in such places they watch for insects or any particles of food that may be floating past. They feed principally upon objects floating on the surface, but often they are seen to strike at objects beneath. After striking at an object they almost invariably return to their old position. Frequently one would be seen to move a few yards down stream and take up another similar position. The young salmon undoubtedly move down stream in this manner; moving a few feet at a time, and by dropping a few feet at a time.

After two weeks in the stream but very few of them were to be found in the shallow water; nearly all had moved into deeper holes. Here they would be nearer the centre of the current, where there is more floating food and where they could also hide, for by this time they are very shy, and dart into the deeper water or under a rock at one's approach. The young steelheads which hatch out shortly after the same age, are nearly so shy at the same age.

Four weeks after planting, practically all had moved into the deeper holes, and as long as they remained in the streams they occupied these places. In the deep water of the lower Paper Mill, where the water was four and five feet deep, they would hang stationary in the centre of the current a foot or two below the surface, darting now and then at objects on the surface.

MOVEMENT DOWN STREAM.

As before stated, the only noticeable movement down stream was the occasional movement of individuals dropping from one resting place to another. During the first three weeks after planting, the water in the streams was high and muddy, and except in Hatchery creek good observations could not be made. It was only a matter of a couple of days after planting that the water dropped down out of the upper Hatchery creek. If there was a similar movement of the young salmon in the other streams during the first few days I do not know; but when the first seining was done, a few days after planting, the fry were more abundant in tide water than in the upper streams where they were liberated. There can be no doubt that there was a decided movement down stream during the first month, which probably began immediately after planting. Forty-five days after planting, the fry were found in considerable numbers in brackish water. As this was the first time seining was done in brackish water, we do not know how much sooner they reached this point, but they undoubtedly did so. The fishermen near Marshall, fifteen miles down the bay, caught the young salmon in considerable numbers as early as the last of April, or fifty days after they were liberated. At this time for about a week they caught about twenty at a haul in their 300-foot nets. After a week they caught only two or three in a haul, and then, as the fish grew scarcer, they caught only two or three in a day's seining. After the middle of June, three months after planting, they caught no more.

It is unfortunate that we have to rely solely on the fishermen for information as to when the salmon reached salt water. Information obtained in this way cannot usually be relied upon, for the young salmon was a new fish in the bay and the fishermen could not help noticing it. The stories of the different fishermen agree so well that in this case it is safe to rely on them.

The first seining in the bay was on April 22, after the first planting, on which day we caught one of the young salmon. This was at a place about two miles from the mouth of Paper Mill creek. The seining was done with a thirty-foot net, and although we seined almost directly after the first planting, with fifty-foot net, not another salmon was caught.

The young salmon were found in brackish water, near the mouth of Paper Mill creek, up to May 11, two months from the time planting. This date probably marks the end of the run. Those that remained continued to go out a few at a time, until by the sixth month but very few were left in the streams. After the sixth month no seining was done until the eleventh month, when the water had become clear enough to watch the young salmon from the bank, it was found that they retained their positions in the current for hours without moving down stream even for a few feet. In one instance an albino (one without color) kept one position for three days, after which it could not be found either above or below its old position. These facts all tend to show that there was a decided movement of the salmon down stream during the first month, and after that time they moved out much slower. It probably took the rains of the next winter to drive them all out.

We tried another experiment. By stretching a net across a narrow place near the mouth of Paper Mill creek, the tide water coming in, it was demonstrated that the salmon play back and forth with the tide before passing into

salt water, as they repeatedly ran into the net ahead of the tide when it was fixed in this way.

MOVEMENT UP STREAM.

In all of the streams except Hatchery creek the fry were planted where they could easily move up stream two or three miles if they so desired. The streams were carefully seined above the planting place to determine to what extent they moved up stream. In Nicasio they found only a very few had moved up, and they had gone but a fourth of a mile above where they were liberated. We found a few in Olema creek a fourth of a mile above where they were planted. In Paper Mill creek I found that none had moved up stream. All of the side streams were seined to see if the fry had entered any of them, but it was found that they had entered only one—a very small stream fed by springs flowing into lower Hatchery creek. The water in this small stream was much colder than the water in the creek and was grown full of water cress. Nearly a hundred of the fry had entered this and were found as far up as they could get. Some had even found their way through a perfect mass of grass and drifted rubbish. The current in this stream was very slow, and it entered the creek at such an angle that it was a sort of trap, and I have no doubt the fry got in there in trying to get down stream. Although some of the fry do work up stream for a short distance, they are the exception. Why they move down stream we do not know, and we will have to credit it to instinct. A young steelhead or other trout when frightened prefers to dart up stream rather than down, and if one wades down stream and attempts to drive them before him he will find that they will not drive, but will dart in their heels or around him in their frantic efforts to escape, or, if driven, they will turn and swim in the opposite direction. This trait of the fish in seining for them that they always hauled down stream. With the salmon fry it is different—when frightened they will run ever more readily down than up stream. By walking along a small stream they can be driven either up or down. In seining for them they are caught as readily by seining against the current as with it.

GROWTH.

The most important part of the work was finding the rate of growth of the young salmon while remaining in the stream. This was determined by capturing series of the fry at intervals and making careful measurements of their length.

The young salmon were put in the stream on or about March 10, thirty days after hatching, at which time their yolk sacs were absorbed. At this time their length was 1.35 inches, and the rate of growth is figured from this time. Although the rate of growth could have been determined more accurately had larger series of fry been saved, it is accurate enough to demonstrate a remarkable growth and to enable us to make comparisons between the different streams and different parts of the same stream. It also gives us some idea what to expect in larger rivers.

The most rapid growth was during the first month, at the end of which time they had, in the lower stream, reached an average length of 2.28 inches; a gain for the month of .93 of an inch. A few individuals reached a length of 2.40 inches.

At the end of the second month the growth was not quite so great, and during the third and fourth months correspondingly less. At the end of the second month the salmon in the lower end of the creeks averaged 2.98 inches in length, and a few had reached a length of 3.1 inches.

During these first two months the fish in the lower streams averaged considerably larger than those above. At the end of the first month those above averaged 1.71 inches, against 2.28 inches for those below. At the end of the second month those above averaged 2.75 inches, against 2.98 below.

After two months there was no marked difference between the salmon in the lower streams and those above, except in Hatchery creek, where those above remained very small.

At the end of four months the average length of the salmon was 3.35 inches. The rate of growth during the four months, taken from an average of all the salmon retained, was 0.52 of an inch per month. After the fourth month the rate of growth fell off very considerably, and at the end of the fifth month they had reached an average length of only 3.46 inches. After the middle of the sixth month no more seining was done in the streams, and the fry were not seen until the eleventh month, when one salmon was found in Olema creek measuring 3.64 inches. On April 14, thirteen months after planting, another was found in Olema creek 4.45 inches long. One other was found in Olema Creek, of which I have no measurements.

Nearly all the salmon had run out of the streams by the end of the fourth month, and those remaining after this time were evidently stunted individuals, as is shown by their very slow growth. An instance proving this is shown in the following: In March, 5,000 of the fry were put in Bear Valley creek, which is dammed at its lowest end and fixed with a screen so that the fish cannot get out. Here, eleven months after planting, two salmon were caught, each measuring 5.5 inches. At the same place, fifteen months after planting, two specimens were caught, one 6 inches, the other 7.5 inches long. This remarkable growth in a stream where they were confined to one point that leads to the belief that the salmon which preferred to remain, after four months, in the streams where they were not confined were individuals stunted or the physical inferiority of those running out during the first four months.

The growth of the salmon was the same in Paper Mill, Nicasio and Olema creeks, but in Hatchery creek the growth was not so rapid. The salmon in the lower end of the creek grew rapidly enough, but those above grew very slowly, gaining on an average the first three months only .15 of an inch per month. At the end of the fourth month they had all descended to the lower stream. The reason of this slow growth in the upper stream was due to the scarcity of food. Although the temperature of the water there is much lower than it is below or in the other streams, we cannot, knowing what we do of their growth in other cold streams, attribute their slow growth to the temperature of the water.

Owing to this difference in growth in the same stream, the variation in the size of the individuals is great. Out of thirteen specimens taken from lower Hatchery creek at the end of three and one-half months, the largest was 2.57 inches, the smallest 2.20 inches, a difference of

a little over 1.25 inches; or, expressed in the amount gained by each since planting, the largest 2.18 inches, the smallest .91 of an inch. The variation in Olema creek, where no difference was found between the upper and lower stream, after the second month was nearly as great. From seventeen specimens taken at the mouth at the end of three months the largest was 3.42, the smallest 2.58 inches.

The important points learned in connection with the rate of growth of the young salmon were: First, that during the first four months their growth averaged 0.52 of an inch per month; second, that the few salmon remaining in the stream after four months were stunted, and grew very slowly in comparison with those confined in Bear Valley creek.

An important fact to be noted in connection with the salmon confined in Bear Valley creek is that of the two salmon taken in February, 1898, both were males; one with the generative organs fully developed. It is not uncommon to find young 4 to 4½ inch male salmon remaining in the stream with the testes fully developed, but it was never before found in a salmon whose age was known. This individual found in Bear Valley creek was 5.5 inches in length, and was just twelve months old. It should also be noted that it was no smaller than the other male salmon taken at the same time. Evidently the development of the sexual organs did not retard its growth.

Although these young male salmon are occasionally found with the generative organs prematurely developed, no females, to the best of my knowledge, have ever shown such development. This premature development peculiar to the males accounts for the undersized males, or "grilse," accompanying each run of salmon up the river, and it tends to prove that such "grilse" are not stunted individuals, but simply that they have matured at an earlier age and are younger than the salmon which they accompany.

THE AGE OF THE "GRILSE."

The following is a more speculation in regard to the age of the above mentioned "grilse." It is based on the fact that out of the two males taken in Bear Valley creek at the age of one year was sexually mature. In the headwaters of the Sacramento we have in November found among the young salmon remaining in the stream several sexually mature males, which at that time were under ten months of age. These few examples which have come to my notice represent a very small percentage of the number that must mature within ten months of a year in the large body of salmon that enter the stream immediately after hatching. Reaching maturity they would naturally follow the next run of salmon up the river. There are two runs of salmon up the Sacramento each year; the fall run starting up the river about the end of July and reaching the spawning beds at Battle Creek in October. The eggs spawned by this run hatch in January and February. Ten months after hatching, at which time the "grilse" would have matured, would be too late for them to catch the next fall run up the river, but they could catch the next spring run, which starts up the river in April, and reaches the spawning grounds in the McCloud River in June and July. The eggs hatched in October and November. The salmon hatching from this spring run get out of the river in time for the "grilse" to catch the fall run ten months later.

If this is true the "grilse" running in the spring are about sixteen months of age on reaching the spawning beds in June. Those arriving on the spawning beds in fall are about twelve months of age. If this actually happens, the "grilse" of the spring run should average larger than those of the fall run. The age of these "grilse" can be determined by better and knowledge, and by a long series of observations, the important question of how old the full-grown salmon are when they run.

FOOD.

The young salmon, from the time they first begin to feed, eat almost anything they can get, but they show a preference for insects and insect larvae, and they are very fond of flies, bees, beetles, caterpillars, etc., that fall into the stream. No evidence was found in their stomachs, and but very few of the larvae of aquatic insects. This same thing was observed in the younger trout; and although the larger trout eat large quantities of caddis worm, the insect larvae in the water do not furnish the amount of food to these fish that is popularly supposed. Although these salmon live almost exclusively on insects that drop upon the water, we have found in their stomachs pieces of leaves and buds, small feathers, shells of salmon eggs, and the helpless young of their own species.

These streams abound in caddis worms of three or four species, small periwinkles, the larvae of stone-flies, mayflies, and other insects, but they were not used for the flies, bees, beetles, caterpillars, etc., that fall into the stream. No evidence was found in their stomachs, and but very few of the larvae of aquatic insects. This same thing was observed in the younger trout; and although the larger trout eat large quantities of caddis worm, the insect larvae in the water do not furnish the amount of food to these fish that is popularly supposed. Although these salmon live almost exclusively on insects that drop upon the water, we have found in their stomachs pieces of leaves and buds, small feathers, shells of salmon eggs, and the helpless young of their own species.

In the salmon taken in brackish water I found they had been eating small salt water crustaceans and one three-inch salmon taken in salt water had eaten six of the young of the "silver smelt" (Atherops affinis) and one small leafhopper of the kind that is found among the bushes along the shore of the bay. In three of every case the stomachs were filled to their utmost with food. Tomales Bay abounds in small crustaceans, and the young of the "silver smelt," and the young salmon would have no trouble in finding an abundance of food on reaching salt water.

Scarcely any vegetable matter was found in their stomachs, and what little was found no doubt was taken by accident.

If these young salmon live almost exclusively on flying insects, the way to choose a good stream for planting would be to select one with plenty of trees, bushes and grass along its banks, for such vegetation is a harbor for insects.

ENEMIES.

The principal source of danger to young fish in a stream is from predaceous fishes, or even from old fish of their own species. Of the four species of fish in these Marin county streams—chub, (Rutilus symmetricus) stickleback (Gasterosteus aculeatus), blob (Cottus gulosus), and trout (Salmo gairdneri)—the last two only are predaceous. After planting the young salmon a number of these two species were caught daily and the contents of their stomachs carefully examined. Altogether only about twenty-five specimens of Cottus gulosus, of size large enough to prey upon the young salmon, were caught. Out of these twenty-five, not one had eaten a fish of any kind. Thirty or forty specimens of Salmo gairdneri were examined daily for three weeks after planting, and in not one instance had a salmon been eaten. The only fish eaten by them was Rutilus symmetricus, and



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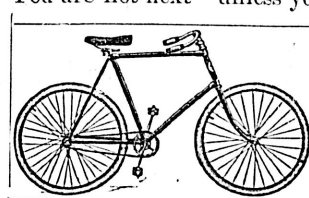
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